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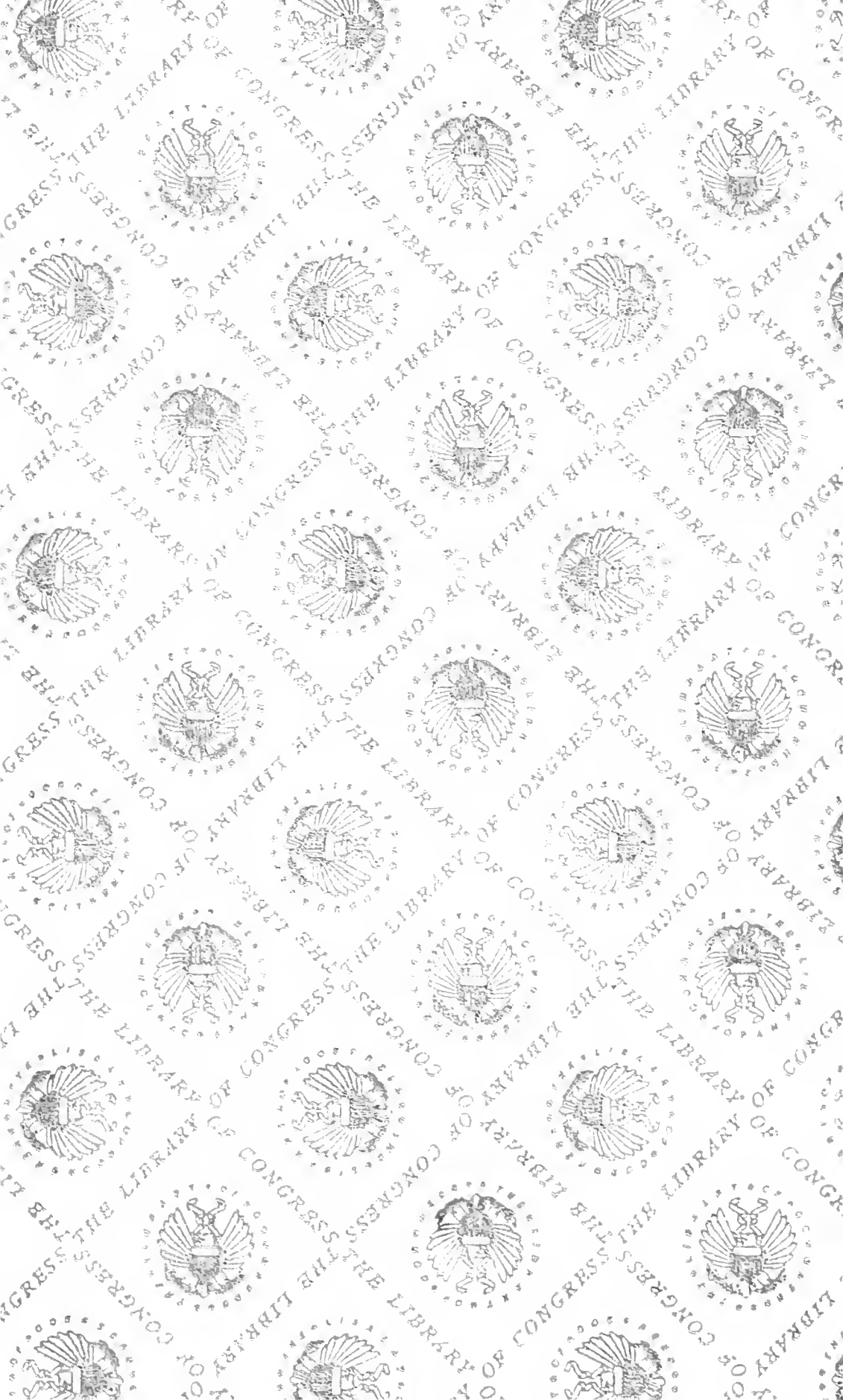
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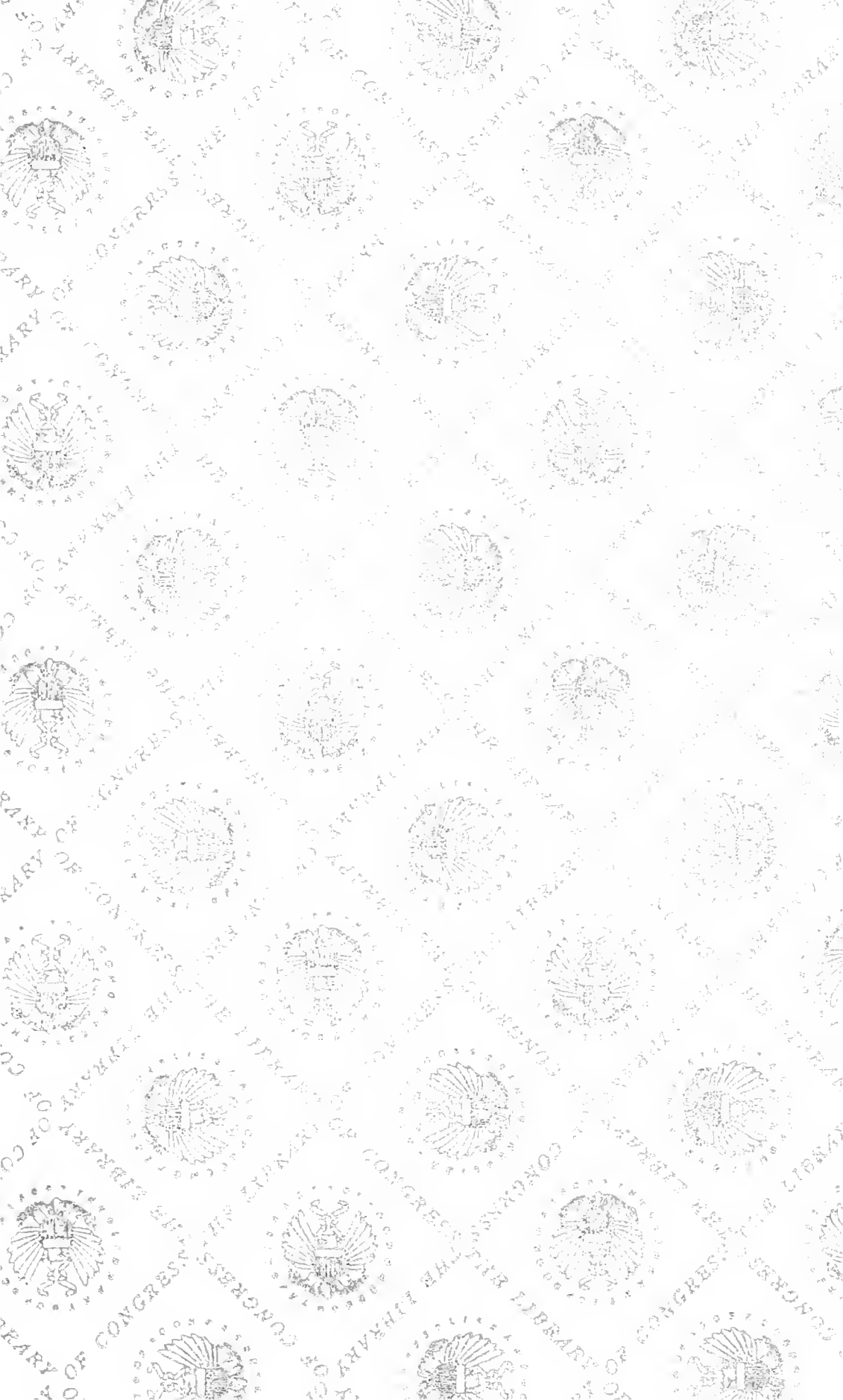
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By

GEORGE W. BLANK

**Formerly with America's First Army in France
and Belgium**



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ON THE WESTERN FRONT

BY

GEORGE W. BLANK

Formerly with America's First Army in France
and Belgium

GERMAN CRUELITIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

*The publishing of this book is my chosen "after
the war livelihood." This book will be sent by mail.*

*Any assistance rendered to promote the sale of this
book will be appreciated.*

GEO. W. BLANK

DETROIT, MICH.

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FOREWORD

In writing these pages, I have aimed to place the truth and that alone; therefore, I am writing the true chronological record of the Fifth U. S. A. Evacuation Hospital, from its formative period, November 18th and 19th, 1917, at the U. S. Government Medical Training Camp, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., up to the closing scenes of this medical unit, and the mustering out of its personnel, at several camps, including Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y.; Camp Dix, New Jersey; Camp Devens, Massachusetts; Camp Sherman, Ohio, and several other Western camps.

First of all, those who are interested in the world's greatest war, will find food for thought; but—you will not find any fiction. This, I endeavored to avoid. I aim to make these lines so they will be interesting to all. First of all, we are non-combating troops. We did not return to America, the greatest nation of the world, with framed-up stories, "How we went over the top."

POSITION AT THE FRONT.

We were compelled to take a position at the front ("In the War Zone") about four miles from the firing line. Those who have only a vague idea of distance may say it was far enough back, but for the benefit of those who entertain this thought, should have been with us at Sery-Magneval, near Crepy, France, Chateau-Thierry and Villers-Cotterets, and Soissons (Swi-Sawn) front. At these places, the German night air raiders hovered like a vulture (after prey) over us and dropped plenty of big bombs every favorable night ("When it wasn't raining"; they could not see well to fly when raining).

The bombing periods usually lasted from fifteen minutes to half an hour. Enemy aeroplanes, bombing machines, appeared all hours of the night, and made it very uncomfortable for us. However, we grew hardened to the horrible sound of the Hun motor ("like a huge bee"). After a short time at the front, the sound of the Hun motor meant only a warning to us.

It was the bombs they dropped that counted. While we were on several different fronts in France, from what we learned while operating in "No Man's Land" in Belgium, we were the only Evacuation Hospital on the Belgium Front in West Flanders. We were in active service, located at the "Blown Down Town" of Staden, Belgium, when the armistice was granted; firing ceased by the American batteries at 11 o'clock p. m. French time (five hours' difference in U. S. time), 6 o'clock Washington time.

I have written this book chiefly for an "After the war livelihood." In addition to the chronological record of the Fifth Evacuation Hospital under canvas, you will also find a chronological record of the world's greatest war, which you will find not only interesting, but educational.

You will find things of a personal character within the book, but you will find them interesting. I have taken them from my journal or diary of events that happened to me and objects that I saw, and of characters that I conversed with from time to time.

Editorial from Camp Crane News. (We were at Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa., before going abroad.)

The men who sail on the American transports to-day embark on the greatest, most unselfish and most glorious adventure of all history. For thousands of years to come, men will eagerly read and talk of the great enterprise in which Americans of today are privileged to participate. For thousands of years to come, men worthy of the name will envy those who are permitted to fight for America's splendid ideals in the epic struggle of all time.

From the great countries of Europe, which have served as the cradle for the civilization to which we belong, brave, valiant and adventurous spirits, hungry for freedom and liberty, have sailed across the ocean to this clean and fresh America, the very name of which has slowly come to mean so much to all the world. America has taken them, given them happiness, freedom, riches and contentment in the fullest possible measure.

Now their descendents return across the ocean to destroy the bestial thing which is the eternal foe of all the ideals America represents; return across the ocean to bring to oppressed peoples in the old world the liberty and freedom, the freshness of soul and the cleanness of mind our great country has given to all who have come under her unsullied flag.

Just as we can close our eyes and see the American colors carried by brave, honest and determined men from every corner of the whole vast expanse of America; can see it flown by great fleets of warships and transports across the sea; can see it borne along the roads of France and Flanders to the frontiers of civilization, so men of all future time will close their eyes and see the American flag carried bravely and triumphantly across the pages of history; will see it come as a symbol of great, human aspirations to bring freedom and peace to a harrassed world.

Think how men will be stirred, how they will thrill and be uplifted, when they read of America's Crusade. They will conjure it all up from the beginning, will see it unfold before them as some marvelous and inspiring pageant. They will see America going steadily along on her career of peace. They will see the great war begin, and America's shocked and horrified amazement. They will see the years 1915 and 1916 the valient fight offered by the Allies; the incomprehensible horrors and atrocities committed by Germany; the slowly developing determination of America.

They will see a great nation, standing squarely back of the great President, who so marvelously voices the thoughts of all the nations, slowly strip for action. They will see the cities and towns and villages, the crowded streets and the quiet country lanes, from which brave men, laying aside the old interests of peace, take up the ways of war, determined that Prussianism shall no longer be permitted to exist. They will see soldiers arise as if by magic; see them trained and sent to the embarkation ports. They will see the transports move out, bearing the crusaders who go to risk all, with no hope of gain and no selfish motive. They will see hard struggle, the triumphant end. They will see the transports bearing back to a new, ennobled, exalted America the valiant spirits who participated in the fight. They

will see the years of happy peace that follow. They will see America's young men slowly growing old, even more and more proud of their participation in the great struggle, ever more and more honored by the rising generation, looking back always to the unbelievably splendid days of their fortunate and wonderful youth.

The very names of the boats that bear us over the ocean, back to the lands from which our ancestors came, will be remembered. Every name of every transport will figure in the poetry, the literature, the art, the history of the future.

Generation after generation will remember and think of these experiences we are undergoing today. Let us determine to see the adventure as they will see it. Let us understand the great privilege which is ours. Let us be infinitely glad and happy that we are living in such epic times and have been granted the honor of participating in the greatest adventure of history.

EVACUATION HOSPITAL.

The Evacuation Hospitals are medical units belonging to the line of communication. Ordinarily two Evacuation Hospitals are assigned to a line of communications for each division (26,000 men) which it serves in the zone of the advances. **Note:** While a unit of this kind calls for sixteen officers and 179 enlisted men, we found from the beginning that the number of enlisted men (179) was far inadequate for efficient service; too much equipment and heavy lifting to be done in a hurry. We had approximately 200 tons of effects. The war department gave us more men who came from casual companies from time to time to assist us. We finished with 308 enlisted men.

PRIMARY FUNCTIONS OF AN EVACUATION HOSPITAL.

An Evacuation Hospital is preferably established on a railway or navigable stream, but this preference, of course, yields to the military situation. Care is taken to choose a site accessible to wheeled transport and with an abundant supply of water and fuel.

The places where Evacuation Hospitals are to be established, or to which they are to be moved, is determined by the surgeon, advance group, under the authority of his commanding officer.

Before a battle, all Evacuation Hospitals are brought as far forward as possible and remain in readiness for opening or further advance. The character of the surgical treatment given to wounded varies widely under different conditions. When during battle many wounded are being received, the treatment afforded is hardly more extensive than that at Field Hospitals (a Field Hospital is between the firing line and an Evacuation Hospital). When few wounded are coming in and there is no probability of an early move, complete treatment is given even during battle. Serious cases requiring protracted treatment are sent to the rear as soon as their conditions permit. When battle is expected active, measures of evacuation are employed to clear the Evacuation Hospitals in use, so they may be ready for movement toward the front.

During battle, all patients in Evacuation Hospitals who are fit for transportation, are hurried to the rear as soon as possible, to make room for new cases from the front.

In former wars, Evacuation Hospitals were not used, but to give additional and better treatment to the wounded, they were used in the world's greatest war by our own forces, and by our allies. The French called them Evacuation Hospitals, the British called them clearing stations.

During battle, there was an enormous field for emergency surgery. We had nine or ten operating tables working day and night under canvas in the field; we carried our own portable electric plant with us and two X-Ray plants. We had as many as thirty tents—16x50 feet long—erected to take care of the wounded outside of office, mess and quartermaster tents.

THE FORMATIVE PERIOD OF THE FIFTH EVACUATION HOSPITAL.

The company was formed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf, seven miles from Chattanooga, Tenn., November 18th and 19th 1917. However, at this time we did not have sufficient number of men to fill up our company of 179 enlisted men. But, in December of 1917, there were a number of men sent from Fort Slocum, N. Y., which made us 147 men; we were still short 32 men when we left Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to come north to Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR OF 1870

As all eyes are upon France and Germany, a bit of the French German war of 1870 is appropriate and fitting. In 1870 war was declared by France against Germany; and the French armies under Marshals McMahon and Bazaine, marched to the Rhine, but the states of the North German confederation, as well as the South German states, with perfect unanimity, joined all their forces under King William of Prussia, to repel the invaders, and immense armies, and splendid in discipline and equipment, were promptly concentrated near the east bank of the Rhine, under the Prussian Monarch, aided by Von Moltke, and other generals. In the first conflicts, McMahon was defeated and driven into retreat; but he took up a strong position at Sedan. Here was fought a great and decisive battle on the first of September, and the French driven from their positions and surrounded. More than 80,000 men laid down their arms, and Napoleon himself became a prisoner. While a part of the German army marched on Paris, and invested that city, Bazaine was shut up in Metz where on the 21st of October he surrendered his army prisoners of war. Paris held out until January 28th, 1871, when it yielded, and was occupied by the German forces. Meanwhile, Napoleon being a prisoner, the French Republic had been declared, and Thiers was elected president. Soon afterwards an insurrection broke out in Paris, supported by the commune, which lasted several months, during which the insurgents committed many acts of atrocity and violence. It was put down in May, 1871. On this, finding it impossible to reconcile the hostile factions. Thiers resigned in May, 1873, and Marshal McMahon was elected president in his stead. The death of Napoleon occurred in the commencement of that year, January 9th. During the same year occurred, also, the trial of Marshal Bazaine (from October 6th to December 10th) upon charges based upon his surrender of the army at Metz. It resulted in his conviction, then he was

sentenced to degradation from his rank as general, and death. But he was recommended to mercy by his judges, and President McMahon commuted the sentence of death to 20 years' seclusion. The principal events since that time were, the universal exhibition at Paris in 1878, and the resignation of President McMahon in January, 1879.

We are now about to accept the gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and mollify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its people, the German people included; for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and obedience, the world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the trusted foundations of political liberty. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations, and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness, and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.—Woodrow Wilson.

TO WILLIAM THE DAMNED.

(King of Prussia and Kaiser of Germany.)

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New York City.

By Clyde M. Broadwell.

Born from the womb of hate;
Hating the womb that bore;
Demon, by high estate
Made demon more,
Out of the void you came;
Into the void shall go,
Creature of deathless shame,
Murder and woe.
Cursed as you cursed the earth;
Hated for hate you brewed.
Damned was your day of birth,
King Satan-spewed.
God can not pity you;
Christ can not intercede,
You, who no pity knew,
Go to your meed.

March 1st, 1918, the Fifth Evacuation Hospital Leaves Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for the North, to Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa.

The following is taken from my dairy. March 1st, 1918, 6:20 p. m. The company is all packed, ready to entrain to somewhere at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. A farewell reception will be given the company at "Y" 31 this p. m.

March 2nd, 1918, 3:35 p. m. At the little town of Lytle, Ga. On the Central of Georgia Railroad. We are now waiting for cars to convey the company somewhere. We were busy all morning hauling our effects, to Lytle where we entrained; we finished loading at 10:30 a. m. The company was given the privilege to go around this little town of Lytle, but to look out for bugle assembly call. We got no sleep last night, and we were up at 3 a. m. It is a bright sunny day and warm.

March 3rd, 1918. En route somewhere in Tennessee, going north, on the Southern R. R., 8:10 a. m. Privates Swanson, Naylor and Blank occupied a stateroom in Pullman car "Puente."

(Note) If the reader will follow us closely from this point on, and have patience, you will see where we start on our perilous journey across the ocean.

Bristol, Tenn., en route, March 3rd, 1918, 11:55 a. m. We stopped here, and the company marched through the town for exercise. We are entrained again and about to leave, going north, on the Norfolk & Western Ry. We arrived at Roanoke, Va., at 6:30 p. m.

March 4th, 1918, 9:30 a. m. At Wilmington, Del., on the B. & O. Ry.

Arriving at Philadelphia, Pa., March 4th, 1918. We arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., on the B. & O. Ry., at 10:35 a. m. The Red Cross met our train and treated the boys. We left at 12:45 p. m.

Arrival at Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, March 4th, 1918. We came from Philadelphia, Pa., over the Philadelphia & Reading Ry., to Allentown, Pa., arriving at 4 o'clock p. m. The company marched to the camp, which is in the Fair Grounds. We arrived there at 5 o'clock p. m. The company took mess here in the huge mess hall, after which the company filled their bed ticks with straw and arranged things for the night.

We had a very delightful trip from the South. We were routed over the Central of Georgia Ry., Southern Ry., Norfolk & Western Ry., Baltimore & Ohio Ry., and Philadelphia & Reading, to Allentown, Pa.

HOSPITAL TRAINING WHILE AT CAMP CRANE, ALLENTOWN, PA.

While here the Government sent many of our company, "Evacuation Hospital No. 5," to the different hospitals here and environments for practical training. I and sixteen others were sent for a month to St. Luke's Hospital at South Bethlehem, Pa.; others were sent to the hospital at the Bethlehem Steel Plant; others to the Allentown hospitals; some went to Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and some to Hazelton, Pa., Hospital. While at St. Luke's Hospital I assisted in examining hundreds of recruits for the army.

April 27th, 1918, Saturday. The entire company at Valley Forge, Pa., and at Philadelphia, Pa.

The entire company arrived at Valley Forge, Pa., at 11 o'clock a. m., the 28th. The entire company participated in the huge war parade in Philadelphia yesterday. Our company took a position in the parade well up front. We started at 1:30 and finished at 4 o'clock p. m. The day was beautiful. We had eleven army auto trucks to convey us to Philadelphia; seventeen men in each truck; the officers came in touring cars; we left Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, at 6 o'clock a. m. Saturday. We followed the Philadelphia pike or State Highway, leading into the old York Road into North Philadelphia. The company was unloaded out of the trucks at the Philadelphia base ball park, where we waited to take our place in the parade. The whole company was quartered the same night in the Second Infantry Armory on North Broad Street; we slept on the floor. On the morning on the 28th, Sunday, at 6 o'clock, we were loaded in the same auto trucks, and went in the direction of West Philadelphia, where we struck the old Lancaster Stage Coach road, which we followed through Ardmore, Pa., and Bryn Mawr, Pa., as far as Greentree; here we stopped; we went about two miles beyond the road that led to Valley Forge; we had to turn and come back; Valley Forge is now six miles away. We arrived at Valley Forge at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. We followed the Highway to a small town on the Philadelphia & Reading Ry. called Port Kennedy, two miles from Valley Forge, here we crossed the bridge by Betzwood, on the Schuylkill Valley of the Pennsylvania Ry., where the company pitched their small shelter tents (holds two men lying down) to sleep on the ground for the night. We carried our army mess kitchen on wheels with us. At 2 o'clock p. m. Sunday our army trucks conveyed us to see the sights, at the historic grounds, where Washington camped during the Revolutionary war days at Valley Forge. We had a delightful day; we left for camp at 5 o'clock p. m. In the evening until 11 o'clock p. m. we had a huge campfire burning, and about 100 men about telling funny stories and singing. We left promptly at 8 o'clock a. m., Monday, April 29th, 1918, for our quarters at Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa. We arrived at 11:50 a. m., in time for mess. We had no trouble with our auto cars, but we carried two repair cars with mechanics. We had a delightful and splendid trip. It is 56 miles one way from Allentown, Pa., to Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BEGINNING OF OUR OVERSEA JOURNEY.

Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, May 8th, 1918. At 9 o'clock a. m. today we emptied out our bed ticks, and packed everything in our barrack bags; we expect to move tonight. So it is soon farewell America. The following is taken from my diary:

Leaving Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa., for oversea, May 8th, 1918.

One-fifty a. m., the company is now on the train at the Lehigh Valley Ry. Station, Allentown, Pa., on our way to Jersey City, N. J. We left at 1:58 a. m. We arrived at Jersey City at 7:40 a. m.; the company was inspected by Government inspectors while on the train. At 1:45 p. m. we were on board an Italian ship, at Hoboken, N. J.

May 9th, 1918. The ship is manned by an Italian crew, and carries the Italian flag; we are somewhere near Twenty-third Street, New

York. The name of our ship is Caserta, and belongs at Genoa, Italy.

May 10th, Hoboken, N. J., 1918. From my diary, 8:12 a. m. The mess is very poor but we are doing no kicking. My berth is plain boards; a straw tick, however, is fair these times. More infantry and medical men are coming aboard now. We were all given life preservers today with instructions as to how to use them. Every man on board had to have a life preserver.

May 11th, 10 o'clock a. m., at sea, a delightful day. I was one of the first to get sick; some sick crowd. We are now seventeen hours from American shores.

May 12th, 1918, Sunday, 8 o'clock a. m., on the high seas; all is well; foggy this morning. We had lifebelt drill this morning. Three o'clock p. m., all is well.

May 13th, 1918, Monday, 10 a. m., calm sea; all is well. We were given tobacco this morning. On the box was printed these words: To the enlisted men "for use on the voyage." The contents of this box is sent to you with, appreciation of your patriotism, heartiest wishes, for a good aim, good luck and a safe voyage. From an Army Girl's Transport Fund, 25 Pine Street, New York City.

May 14th, 1918, Tuesday, at sea; all is well. Lifeboat drill today.

May 15th, 1918. Somewhere at sea.

May 16th, 1918, 11:50 a. m., boat time; somewhere at sea; all is well.

May 17th, 1918. A rough sea all last night and today. The company typewriter was thrown out of the door, and two men on top of it; the five tables we had in our section are laying flat on the floor; we were thrown from one side of our bunks to the other; 4 p. m. The deck we had been walking on is dipping into the sea.

May 18th, 1918. The sea is still mad last night and today; many are seasick.

May 19th, 1918, Sunday, 8 o'clock a. m. Sea is rough; we have been in the submarine zone since 7:20 p. m. yesterday.

May 21, 1918, Tuesday, 8:45 a. m. A delightful morning; somewhere at sea; all is well.

May 22nd, 1918, 6 o'clock a. m. While I was on deck at 3:30 a. m. (now we were in the dangerous submarine zone, and we were told we could stay on deck during the night if we wanted to. I was there one night). We had a little excitement; we sighted what we thought was a submarine periscope; no submarine; land not yet. All is well.

May 23rd, 1918, 8 o'clock a. m. A sunny day, land not yet, the voyage is monotonous.

May 23rd, 1918, 10:50 a. m., at port, in the Harbor of Brest, France, Thursday. We were 13 days crossing the ocean, zigzagging all the time, changing courses to keep out of the way of submarines. We were all mighty glad we got across safe.

At the Port of Brest, France, May 24, 1918, Friday, 6 o'clock a. m.

We are now at Brest, France; the sun was shining when we entered the channel that led up to the Harbor of Brest. We were all glad to see land again; we experienced no trouble on our voyage.

May 25th, 1918. Now in France, on land. The peculiar railroad trains and customs are some of the things that caught our eye. The language of the natives amused us very much. We had a very discouraging reception 20 minutes after landing; we marched to the railroad station and stopped temporarily; here we saw a Red Cross Ambulance train come in, loaded with all kinds of wounded Frenchmen; but it didn't get our nerve at all, for we just took it as a matter of course, knew it was war and passed it by. It was a very hot day. From here at Brest we start on a six-mile march with a 65-pound pack on our back up a mile long hill, through Brest and on to the old stonewall barracks of Napoleon (at Pontenazen), where the company was quartered in tents. During our stay here at Pontenazen the weather was good; it was dry weather at that time, but we only remained at Pontenazen at Brest seven days. (Note) Since our return, there has been much newspaper talk about the bad conditions at Brest. We arrived at Brest and left from Camp Keryon, near Brest; but for our company we cannot say we experienced any bad conditions. I cannot say what the others endured.

Our perilous voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 3,000 miles.

The Fifth Evacuation Hospital, U. S. Regular Army Unit, embarked on the ninth and left on the tenth of May, 1918, about 5:30 p. m. We were on board the Italian steamship Caserta, and one of the filthiest boats I have ever been on; it was an old boat, and one of the smaller class, it was manned by an Italian crew, and carried the Italian flag. We were packed like sardines in the boat, but we didn't mind that, we knew our Government wanted to get the Army across. The Casterta was an Italian cattle boat and fitted up with ordinary plain board berths (not painted) and had a small straw tick on which to lay. We left the pier of the Hoboken, N. J., side at 5:30 p. m., May 10th, to go down the Hudson River. Orders had been issued that every man stay below out of sight. This was done to keep German spies from knowing when any troops left the country. After we got out of New York Bay we met other boats that were loaded with troops also. Our journey on sea had now commenced. We had fourteen large ships with us; we were bunched together all the time, while crossing day and night. All lights on all the boats were out, we steamed along without lights every night. No one on board was permitted to strike a match for fear a German submarine would sight us and torpedo us. We were thirteen days crossing the ocean, but we changed our course all the time; of course, our boats received orders by wireless what to do. We were convoyed by one United States cruiser until about two days away from Brest, France, when it left us, turned and went back. We heard in France it was attacked by five German submarines and sunk; but not until it had disposed of three German submarines. We had with us the President Lincoln, one of the largest boats afloat, formerly a German passenger boat taken over by our Government. As soon as we unloaded at Brest, where we all landed, the Lincoln started back to America and was sunk by a German submarine. When about two days out of Brest, France, we were met by twelve small submarine destroyers; they were camouflaged to look like the waves. While on deck we were amused to see them like a bird go any direction after what they thought might be a "sub" periscope sticking out

of the water; they took no chances. The boats were built of steel and very fast, they went like spiders over the ocean; they were so small they got behind the big waves and we couldn't see them. The most of ours were British destroyers convoying us. They convoyed us to the very entrance of the channel that leads up to the Bay of Brest; waved to us (it was 10 o'clock a. m. on a bright day), turned and left us, going back to convoy more. We had 42,000 men on board our ships; we steamed up the narrow entrance to the bay one at a time, in a line following one another, a grand sight. We had that part of Brest full of ships. American officers come up on small ladders and asked the name of our boat; this was while we were anchored in the harbor. The voyage got to be very monotonous, seeing nothing but water. We had life-belt drill daily going across. When we started we didn't know where we were going to land if we did get over safe. All our ships had guns, fore and aft, and men stationed at them all the time ready to shoot. We were compelled to wear our life belts night and day in the danger zone, and our life boats were also ready. While we weren't worried, it was an unsafe place to be if any of our boats were torpedoed. Fortunately we landed on French soil for the first time on the 24th of May, 1918.

At Pontenazen Barracks, France, from May 24th to 30th, inclusive.

We were quartered here in the old Napoleon Barracks, of stone; about ten buildings, two stories high; the buildings are twenty in number, about 50 by 200 feet long. The grounds are large and flat, surrounded by a great stone wall, about fourteen feet high; it has three gateways. There were a number of smaller very old stone buildings within the walls, which were historical indeed; we were quartered in tents outside these buildings.

Leaving Pontenazen on the morning of May 31, 1918, by rail towards the front. The following is taken from my diary:

June 1st, en route on French railroad, some railroad cars (Oh, Boy!), an army term. We were in these small match boxes on wheels, as we called them, 31 in our car with their equipment, with a few boxes of hardtack and a few boxes of (Cornwillie) corn beef. Oh, Boy! Just imagine thirty-one in a car sixteen feet long. At night we were walking on each other's heads, back, chest and legs, because it was dark and we weren't permitted to strike a match, for a German night bomber (aeroplane) might blow us to pieces. Well, we didn't have any room to lie down and rest, so we couldn't rest when we had a chance. On account of the scarcity of cars they were compelled to pack us in the cars in the manner I have described, but, Oh, Boy! tough lines.

June 2nd, en route.

June 3rd, en route, arrived at Dijon, France. Treated by Red Cross to coffee, sandwiches and chocolate.

June 4th, en route, arrived at Prauthoy, France, at 4 o'clock p. m.

a distance of 800 kilometers (500 miles) from Brest, towards the front to Prauthoy. Here we detrained and unloaded our effects, a little French village about 2000 inhabitants. Here on the outskirts of

this little town, we were quartered in barracks called Camp Hospital No. 10. We were the only troops quartered here during our stay. The company did nothing here but do gas-mask drilling, and wait on orders from the War Department. During our stay we hiked to the different villages in our environments.

June 26th, 1918, still at Prauthoy, France. Cherries are ripe here and the boys are getting their share. It is estimated that there are 1500 cherry trees in a radius of a mile.

June 29th, 1918, at Prauthoy, France. A few of us were given the privilege to visit the famous old city of Longres, 17 miles from here. We visited several stores here; we also visited the mammoth Cathedral, which is fine, all stone interior and exterior. We entered the city at one place, where there are three large stone gateways, where there are three moats, to fill with water for the defense of the city, built many years ago. We left the city via the Narrow Gauge Ry. which conveys passengers to the East French Ry. a mile down the valley; where we boarded a passenger train (one in gets inside of French coaches or wagons as they call them, not in the end like America) for Prauthoy our camp. Soldiers rode free on trains in France. (Note: We had no wounded nor sick to take care of while at Prauthoy.)

July 3rd, 1918, at 10:29 a. m. We visited the French town of Dommarion today. Here a large stone cross was standing, bearing the date 1714—204 years old.

July 16th, 1918. The Germans started a drive yesterday on a 50-mile front, the Germans crossed the Marne River but were driven back.

The Company Moves to the Front.

Prauthoy, France, July 17th, 1918. We are loading all our effects in cars for movement to the front.

July 18th, 1918, Prauthoy, France. We left here at 6 o'clock a. m. on the East Ry. for the front. Twelve-thirty p. m. stopped at the station sheds in the city of Troy. We left at 5:06 p. m.

July 19th, 1918, At Jouy, France. Held here on siding for government orders. We are now fifteen miles from the front. Twelve-five p. m., American and French aeroplanes by the hundreds flying over us, going over the lines. Here at this town the Germans bombarded a hospital, killing several. Two o'clock p. m., still at Jouy, on the East Ry. Our orders from headquarters have been changed. Six-fifteen p. m., we are now leaving Jouy on the East Ry.

July 20th, 1918, 3:45 a. m. We are now five miles from Paris, in railroad yards. Seven o'clock a. m., we are leaving on the North Ry. to the front. We are not going through Paris.

At the Front.

July 20th, 1918, at Crepy, France. We arrived here at 10 o'clock a. m. and immediately backed on a siding, here 3,000 German prisoners marched by. At 10:45, I and ten others were detailed to assist the wounded brought in from the front line, the scene was horrible. We gave them food and water and other assistance.

One I fed was shot through the head; and was totally blind, blood was running out of his eyes. One German died. They were all laid on the ground in the hot sun until we moved them to other quarters; we took care of Americans only. The French theirs. There were about 400 wounded in every way. The one American shot in the head said he was from Chicago, Ill. I did not ask him his name, other things to be done quick. At 3:30 p. m. a Red Cross train arrived from Paris, to convey the wounded further back of the lines. The wounded told me how they made the great dash over their dead comrades and gained what they thought was four miles. We assisted in taking care of French wounded also, later. In the railroad yards here I asked a Frenchman for a drink of water, where they were watering about 1,000 German prisoners. "Nothing doing, the Frenchman said, American, give him wine," and they gave me wine.

The big town of Crepy is blown to pieces.

Bombarded by the Germans, all the buildings are blown to bits, the big factories, all the town, railroad station, all railroad buildings, where our trains stopped, are blown to pieces; scene is awful. The few civilians left are moving away by train today.

July 21st, 1918. Where our hospital is erected under canvas, at Sery-Magneval, France, three miles from Crepy.

Our effects were hurried to the spot, where we quickly threw up our tents. Before we had a chance to erect our first receiving ward tent, the wounded commenced to roll in to us. We are now filled up at 7 o'clock p. m. We are now throwing up more tents as fast as possible, assisted by the French. The great American drive is on. From reports we get from those coming direct from the line, the Allies are driving the Hun home. We are all working day and night; we certainly know now the horrors of war. There is an endless chain of American wounded coming into our hospital. We are played out; the rush of wounded initiated us well. We have one small German soldier who was wounded. He says he is 19, he looks to be only 15 years old; he has bad wounds in both legs. We had so many wounded last night we could not accept any but Americans. A British ambulance driver begged our colonel, as I stood by them in the dark and thunder and lightening, and raining hard, to take his wounded. With regrets our colonel refused, saying we could not handle them. We could not take all our own wounded. We knew of about 400 more American wounded coming. The Britisher saluted in the dark, got on his auto and drove away. Two of our wounded died today. Our officers are working, in the operating room, under canvas, day and night continuously, eight operating tables going all the time. Great stories the wounded tell of the great drive.

July 22nd, 1918, 12:25 p. m. Another German aeroplane bombing raid last night. No one hurt; they missed us. Wounded Americans still coming in in strings. We evacuated 200 wounded to Paris today. others to follow. We had twelve die last night. We got thirty physicians in Paris to assist us, at 10 o'clock today. It was about 10:20 a. m. when a German aeroplane flew directly over us, evidently taking pictures. The French 75s guns on the hill near us fired ten shots

which came near the Hun, but they missed him. Thousands of German prisoners are passing by us on the rural roads on foot today to the rear. Physicians are operating every minute, day and night. The wounded must be taken care of. Seven o'clock p. m., we are evacuating wounded as fast as operations on them can be made, further to the rear of the line. Total dead at this time at our hospital is twenty-seven. One of our wounded Americans told me that one of the German machine gunners played havoc, until a charge got him alive; he was a boy 16 years old. We are looking for another German air raid tonight. These are awful quiet times around here (Oh, Boy!) Field Hospital No. 13 is just across the road from us, doing fine work. Here I saw this morning a wounded Scotchman leading a wounded American. Hundreds of aeroplanes fly over us daily. The number of operating tables we have now under canvas is ten, going day and night. No lights of any kind are allowed at night. Last night at 12 o'clock, during the German air bombing raid, all lights in the operating tents were extinguished. German bombs dropped from aeroplanes at night, drill a hole in the ground when they explode, that one could bury two horses in. Some noise when they hit. Oh, Boy! If they strike anywhere near anyone they will blow them to atoms.

July 23rd, 1918, Sery-Magneval, France.

No raids last night. Only a small number of wounded came in last night. We evacuated the majority of patients back to Paris last night. Ten more physicians arrived to assist us last night. Twenty more enlisted men the War Department sent to assist us temporarily. British troops are replacing the Americans at Soissons Sector. The majority of wounded brought in our hospital today from the lines were British; they are again coming in to us as fast as ever; work all the time, night and day; no sleep in sight. I have been assisting at the receiving tent by day and by night. Quite interesting stories are told us by the wounded, how they made the Hun run, fall over one another, get up and run again. Not one of us can write letters; no paper about camp, and we haven't got time to write. I jot my notes in a hurry. Large columns of German prisoners pass our hospital. One interesting thing occurred this morning when 1000 or more were walking by us. The French guards made a German carry the French flag at the head of the column. The banging away around here sounds like a dozen Fourth of Julys put together back home. Oh, Boy, some life! If I only had an hour's sleep; explosions of all kinds of weapons keep us awake all the time. Many of the wounded brought in to us are horrible; the cries of the wounded are terrible also; but we are used to it now. We are doing our best to help them. 9:10 p. m., I just returned from the spot where about seventy-five German prisoners are digging graves for our dead; it is only 200 feet from my tent. Each buried soldier has a wooden cross over his grave, with one of his metal identification tags nailed on it.

July 25th, 1918, Sery-Magneval, France, Near Crepy.

The German spy who was captured after he had dropped from a German aeroplane, with a parachute, in the American lines, lies dead in

our field morgue this morning. He wore an American uniform; he was shot in the head. Quite a number of our company are lousy. A louse is common around the war zone. Four p. m., the remains of the First and Second Division American troops are coming back for rest after fighting so heroically, in successful battles against the Germans, on the Soissons front. They had many big cannons they captured. Printed on them was: "Captured by the First Division, July 18th and 19th, 1918." They marched by our hospital on Rural Highway, which leads from the front line. The guns were made by the Krupp Gun Works in 1915. Only a few wounded arrived today. Four-twenty p. m., today we pitched enough tents to accommodate 1,000 wounded; our tents are 16x50 feet.

July 30th, 1918. The company is packing up all effects to leave Sery-Magneval, evidently closer to the front. We evacuated all patients further to the rear last night. One thousand four hundred and sixty-five wounded passed through our hospital in three days; we lost fifty-nine men dead so far.

July 31, 1918, 5:10 p. m. The company's effects are all packed for a quick getaway; awaiting orders.

August 1st, 1918. Last night we had one of our worst experiences; a German air raider visited us and dropped big bombs all around us; he dropped one that was four feet by seven inches in diameter; steel in the mud; about fifteen feet from me and the company; fortunately it struck in the mud and did not explode, or I don't think that many of us would have lived to tell the tale, but, Oh, Boy! the others he dropped as he went along, drilled a hole in the ground about seven feet deep and about ten feet wide. The raid was at 11 o'clock last night. We had closed our hospital work here and were ready to move today; and we were doing nothing. When he commenced to drop his bombs we heard them explode. We could hear his motor, but couldn't see him. Well! We got out of our tents and scattered in every direction for shelter, and there wasn't any close; I run and stood behind a tree. If one had exploded on the side I was on I would have been blown to pieces. It was dark, and we didn't know where to go to; by this time he had passed over us. Well! Talk about some nervous bunch, we were. The French soldiers near us were frightened as well; they told us he would return, and he did return, dropping them as he came. Many of us, and French soldiers together, took shelter away from shrapnel in an old wine cellar. He did not come again during the night. Well! There was no sleep on the ground that night, we stayed up and talked the matter over. We didn't know if they would come back or not. So much for our experience last night. While here we took care of 2,626 wounded men. The American divisions engaged on this sector were the First and Second Divisions. We left 65 dead here.

Laferte-Milo, France, August 2nd, 1918.

We arrived yesterday, pitched our hospital tent, in an open space in this blown-to-pieces town. This town was a complete ruin. We were transported here by auto army trucks, the whole company overland. While coming here a German airplane followed us all the way to Laferte-Mila. The anti-aircraft guns were firing at him all along the way,

but he stayed up high and they could not reach him. We were here at Laferta-Milo one day, when we received orders to proceed to Chateau-Thierry. We traveled about 35 miles from Sery-Magneval to Laferte-Milo; during our stay here of just one night, many of us slept in a large natural rock-cave, hundreds of years old. We did this for safety to get away from German night bombing raids. There were none, however, during the night. We all expect to start for Chateau-Thierry by tonight. Everywhere, everything is blown to pieces; awful scenes to witness. As we move from sector to sector, town to town, we gazed upon it all and wondered how it all come about. I saw trenches and barbed wired entanglements everywhere, and great shell holes in the highways everywhere. Graves of half-covered dead along the way.

At Chateau-Thierry, August 3rd, 1918, 11 O'clock A. M.

The company arrived here from Laferto-Milo last night; the 26th and 27th Field Hospital are here, but leaving soon, since the lines have advanced from here at our very doors. We came here from Laferto-Milo in auto trucks. All the way to Chateau-Thierry the country was the same; blown to bits; helmets lay around in the fields and along the roads. Ammunition of all kinds scattered around, trees blown off by shell fire, buildings burned, anything that had anything to do with ruin.

August 4th, 1918, at Chateau-Thierry.

The first wounded Americans commenced to come in at 12 o'clock noon. Our hospital tents are thrown up on the very site where the recent drive began. The Marne River runs by very close to us. Germans could be seen half buried just across the Marne River. Chateau-Thierry is wrecked. All the things that the people left in their homes in a quick getaway are ruined. The American wounded coming in say that ten Germans were killed to one American. The Allies are certainly driving the Hun home. I saw what was once a fine stone mansion here burned to the ground and blown to bits. War, war, war everywhere.

August 5th, Chateau-Thierry, France.

Today the wounded are rolling in by the hundreds. This morning I had a little relief; I walked around Chateau-Thierry; it is in ruins. The big railroad station is in fairly good condition; the big railroad yards are also; the rail communication is now established. We are doing our level best to assist the boys again. Again we are working night and day without sleep. The wounded told me that the Germans have women machine-gunners, chained to their guns. Here, in Chateau-Thierry, the mammoth cathedral, centuries old, is wrecked. The old stone bridge crossing the Marne River, was blown up. Pontoon bridges now span the river here.

August 7th, Chateau-Thierry, France.

A big wounded German prisoner was received for treatment this afternoon (wounded in the hand). He was questioned by us. We asked him when the German people expected the war to end. He

replied that they had hopes by fall, and if Austria continued failing the way they had been, Germany would be forced to make peace in order to hold her own.

By General Pershing.

"Hardships will be your lot, but trust in God will give you comfort. Temptations will befall you, but the teachings of our Savior will give you strength. Let your valor as a soldier and your conduct as a man be an inspiration to your comrades, and an honor to your country."

August 11th, 1918, Chateau-Thierry, France.

An American aviator was received at our hospital at 1:45 p. m.; he breathed his last just as he was brought in. He was wounded at 12 o'clock today. He was taking pictures over the German lines at the time; about forty German planes attacked him; he was brought back to his quarters in the field by his pilot. Great fields of grain raised by the Germans is now being reaped by the French in this section. So we fooled the Germans.

August 16th, 1918, Chateau-Thierry, France.

Today we received from the American Red Cross, packages from the Detroit Free Press Tobacco Fund.

August 18th, 1918, Chateau-Thierry, France.

We had a German night air raid last night; some excitement; we took shelter in the cellars of wrecked buildings until it was over. He missed us; no damage; but kept us from getting any rest, which occurs every night.

August 22nd, 1918, Chateau-Thierry, France.

Hun aeroplane visited us last night. He passed over us, but did not drop any bombs here, but dropped eight a short distance from us. The explosion shook the earth. It was at 10 o'clock. Anti-aircraft guns fired several shots at him.

August 23rd, 1918, Chateau-Thierry, France.

A German machine flew over us at 10 o'clock this morning. He did not drop any bombs; the anti-aircraft guns fired at him. Naturally we were frightened, for they usually drop bombs when they come.

August 24th, 1918, Chateau-Thierry, France.

We ceased taking patients today. We are preparing to move. A German spy was caught near here turning the hands of a steeple church clock. He was caught and made to stand against the wall and shot. We handled, while here, 3,358 wounded and gassed patients. The American divisions engaged here were the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 26th, 28th, 32nd, 42nd and 77th Divisions. We left 28 dead here.

August 25th, 1918, Chateau-Thierry, France.

A German aeroplane paid us a visit last night at 3 o'clock a. m. He did not drop any bombs.

August 26th, 1918, Chateau-Thierry, France.

A German plane visited us again at 2 o'clock this morning. He dropped a few bombs close; they certainly keep us awake all right.

August 27th, 1918, Chateau-Thierry, France.

We are leaving here today. Seventy auto trucks are conveying us overland to Villers-Cotterets. When we left Chateau-Thierry we came directly through Belleau Woods, where most of the terrible fighting took place. German ammunition is everywhere; hand grenades of all kinds, machine guns lay around, left behind by the Germans. Dugouts in the side of any little hill are numerous. The sights are frightful, but interesting.

August 28th, 1918, Villers-Cotterets, France.

The company is pitching its tents as quickly as possible.

August 29th, 1918, Villers-Cotterets, France.

Another Allied offensive started this morning. Our wounded commenced to come in at 11 o'clock a. m. The cannonading at the line has been terrific the last two nights. No rest here. The roaring is awful. The skies are lit up for miles around; it goes on day and night.

August 30th, 1918, Villers-Cotterets, France.

Eleven forty-five a. m., terrific cannonading by the Allies is going on at this writing. The Huns are being pushed back. German doctors captured yesterday are now working in the field hospital. The wounded have been coming in by the hundreds.

August 21st, 1918, Villers-Cotterets, France.

I walked into Villers-Cotterets today; here I saw 200 captured German cannon along the street—a sight to see.

September 2nd, 1918, Villers-Cotterets, France.

We took care of the 32nd Division, American troops assisting the French, on the front, northeast of Soissons. The only division on this sector. We had 2,170 wounded and gassed while here. We left fourteen dead. A French artillery train passed here; about 3000 men at 8 o'clock a. m. We are evacuating many wounded to the rear. We expect to move to some other front in a few days. A German aeroplane visited us last night. He dropped a few bombs in the forest near us. It was 11 o'clock p. m.

September 7th, 1918, Villers-Cotterets, France.

A German bombing machine is certainly making life miserable for us everywhere we go. Four bombing planes gave us all a scare at

9 o'clock last night. They dropped several bombs but did not hit us. The anti-aircraft guns were busy. The Germans went away but returned in twenty minutes.

September 10th, 1918, Villers-Cotterets, France.

It is 11 o'clock a. m., and raining hard, and has been since 7 last night. The mess tent was blown down and many of our small shelter tents. Everyone of us wet. The mess was cooked in the downpour of rain. It consisted of bacon, oatmeal, coffee and plain raw bread. Butter was a curiosity here. We started to break camp yesterday; 18 of our largest tents are down.

September 13th, 1918, Villers-Cotterets, France.

We loaded our effects today, and were leaving for quite a journey via railroad. Usually we travel via rail if it is far. This time we do not know our destination.

Souilly, France, September 15th, 1918.

Seven o'clock p. m. The company arrived here this evening. The terminus of the new French Military Railroad—it is 39 miles long and built in 1915, in three months' time.

Ville-Sur-Conscance, France, September 15th, 1918.

The company and its effects were conveyed to this little village by auto trucks. It is about three miles from Souilly, where we unloaded last night in the dark. We did not have any lights, but we took a chance and used a couple of candles inside the cars. The Germans were busy here. I saw them bring down an observation balloon, in flames, just before it became dark, so we had to be careful with all lights, and work in the dark. We are close to the lines—about seven miles from the famous French city of Verdun, which is France's greatest frontier fortress today. It was at Verdun, in the early period of the war, that the German Crown Prince hurled his troops in massed formation against the French only to be hurled back to defeat. The French and Germans lost thousands upon thousands of men here at Verdun. We traveled here in box cars (match boxes on wheels), we got no sleep—it was miserable I can assure you. We are not in service here—only held in reserve. German aeroplanes are numerous today. Many flying over us. It is 9 o'clock a. m. Ville-Sur-Conscance is located in a beautiful little valley near an old mill-stream. There is an old stone mill with its huge old-fashioned water wheel about 500 feet from camp. On the little hillside close to us lies 3,000 French dead—buried during the early days of the war. They were wounded at the Battle of Verdun. Brought here to the former French hospital and died.

Ville-Sur-Conscance, September 20th, 1918.

Camped here awaiting orders from the War Department.

Ville-Sur-Conscance, September 26th, 1918.

Another big Allied offensive is on. The terrific barrage started at 12 o'clock last night and is going on now at 9 o'clock a. m. At 7

o'clock this morning an Allied aeroplane flew over our camp, dropped a message in the regular tube—message as follows: "No aeroplanes or enemy troops can be seen, must be, but we cannot see them." This message was intended for the aeroplane quarters near here. The barrage firing sounds like one continuous round of thunder. At 2:15 p. m. we were on the hillside near camp; there were eleven observation balloons up along the battle-front. A German aeroplane brought down two, in flames. He returned and brought down two more, also in flames. The German escaped back over the lines. Reports coming from the lines say that the Germans are retreating fast.

September 27th, 1918, Ville-Sur-Conscance, France.

I saw 1,100 German prisoners brought in to the barbed-wire stockade here at 7 o'clock last night. They were bagged during an American advance yesterday. Now these prisoners seemed to be happy that they had been captured. Today, at 1:15 p. m., our men drove in 1,500 more in the same stockade. It is great to see them driven in by our boys.

September 29th, 1918, Ville-Sur-Conscance, France.

I just returned from the German prisoner stockade where I saw 400 more brought in. They said that they had been on the Russian front, and were prisoners in Russia. They were released when Russia quit, and put on the Western front, only to be taken prisoners again by the Americans. It rained hard all night. It is a dark, cloudy, miserable day. The fighting continues at the line where we hear the big guns roaring all of the time. Oh, Boy! some noise.

October 1st, 1918, Ville-Sur-Conscance, France.

The company has orders for a quick getaway today—leaving via railroad. Some fast work to load our effects. Oh, Boy! our big canvas tents are all wet and heavy.

October 2nd, 1918, Couperly, France.

We arrived here via rail at 6 o'clock this morning. We have been waiting here for orders—it is now 11:30 a. m. and are still waiting. We can hear the big guns roaring at the front just a couple of miles away.

October 2nd, 1918, at La-Veuve, France.

We arrived via rail at 1 o'clock p. m. We are backed in on a siding here, but no orders to unload. A terrific barrage can be heard going on at the front. We started to unload all of our effects at 2 o'clock p. m.

October 3rd, 1918, at La-Veuve, France.

We now have all of our tents erected at 3 p. m. and are ready for active service. We are now on the Rheims-Champagne front. We witnessed a great sight this morning at 8 o'clock, when 125 Allied aeroplanes flew over us going to the front, in the direction of Rheims, about 20 miles distant from us.

October 4th, 1918, La-Veuve, France.

Eleven forty-five a. m. Seventy-five Allied aeroplanes flew over us, going to the front. Since yesterday at 2 o'clock the wounded American boys have been pouring in to us. They are bringing the wounded to us in captured German ambulances, as well as French and our own. Some battle. We are driving the Germans back every hour.

October 5th, 1918, La-Veuve, France.

The number of wounded brought in up to 4 o'clock this morning was approximately 850. We sent 300 wounded further back to the rear today. The wounded came in fast last night, and today reached the 1,000 mark.

October 6th, 1918, La-Veuve, France.

The wounded on the Rheims front were mostly marines—our hospitals on the main highway which runs from the city of Chalons to Rheims.

October 9th, 1918, La-Veuve, France.

Yesterday at 6 o'clock a. m. the 2nd and 36th Divisions, Americans, were sent "over the top" and at 10:30 a. m. the wounded commenced to pour in to us. The sights are awful, but we are hardened to such sights. This morning, the 10th, they went "over the top" again, so we expect to see the wounded coming in within the next couple of hours. Last night was cold, freezing ice an inch thick.

October 11th, 1918, La-Veuve, France.

About five enemy aeroplanes appeared over our camp last night—one was buzzing around over us for about half an hour before others came, and no bombs were dropped—probably they could not locate us. Yesterday about 2 o'clock p. m. an enemy photograph machine appeared over us, taking pictures. When they take pictures in the daytime, we can always look for the bombing raid the following night or the next. It is a horrid sensation to have them over us at night—we are always at their mercy. No place to take shelter, and we do not know what second they are going to drop a bomb and blow you to pieces.

October 12th, 1918, La-Veuve, France.

Our hospital is a small city under canvas. The number of American wounded taken care of so far here reached 2,000. Fifty-five died so far. It has been raining hard all day. We welcome rain for no enemy bombing planes come out on wet days; they can't see to fly—the only time that we get any sleep.

October 13th, 1918, La-Veuve, France.

The War Department sent us eighty additional men to assist us today. We hear that Germany wants to quit invaded territory. We are all glad to hear such news, but anxious to finish the job. The

fighting at the front goes right along daily. The Hun is compelled to retreat fast. We sent our last wounded to the rear last night. We are ready for a quick getaway.

German Attitude in Regard to Peace Talk.

But the real German attitude on the question was expressed a few days ago, by the German government working in Strasburg, which said: "You talk about the right of people to dispose of themselves. What we Germans understand by that, is our right to do as we please with the Alsatians and Lorrainers." Thirdly, by way, no doubt, of illustrating his desire to put an end to wanton bloodshed, and suffering, the soldiers for whose acts Prince Max assumes responsibility have deliberately visited Villers-Cotterets every day since he made his peace offer in order to bomb the hospitals. They visited us most every night and tried to hit us while we were there from August 28th to September 13th, 1918.

My Personal Visit to the Destroyed City of Rheims, France.

Today I had permission to visit the ruined city of Rheims. Where I had an opportunity of viewing the vast ruins of the big city and first of all the ruins of the famous Rheims Cathedral, a relic of which I brought back with me. All of the towns all the way from La-Veuve to Rheims are completely ruined. The Grand Hotel and the Opera House are completely demolished. I saw only one civilian while in Rheims and he was a visitor. I was told that Rheims was a city of about 125,000 population before the war. Only a few French soldiers were in Rheims—about twenty all told. The street Rue Libergier runs directly in the direction of the main entrance at the front of the great Cathedral. The magnificent palace of justice is also demolished. The retreating Germans fired the last shot at Rheims Cathedral ten days ago. It was here at Rheims, in the year 1431, that a young girl, a farmer's daughter, Jeanne d'Arc, preserved the unity of France. Leading the French troops, she delivered the city of Orleans, which the English King, proclaiming himself King of France, had seized. She restored the King of France to his throne and led him to Rheims, where he was crowned, stood by his side in the very Cathedral bombarded by the Germans since the beginning of the war. In 1431 Jeanne d'Arc was burned alive at Rouen, France, by the English.

La-Veuve, France, October 16th, 1918.

We are awaiting orders to move; so some of our boys and myself visited the city of Shalons, France—a beautiful city, large cathedrals and public buildings. It has a population of about 30,000. The Germans were in Shalons in 1914.

La-Veuve, France, October 20th, 1918.

Here, waiting on orders to move. It is very cold in our tents, but we make the best of it. We expect to get away tomorrow morning.

La-Veuve, France, October 22nd, 1918.

The company is now entrained on railroad, moving to somewhere ~3 o'clock p. m.

En Route by Rail from La-Veuve, France.

October 23rd, 1918, 6:30 a. m. We arrived at the city of Amiens; we stopped here for one hour. We passed through the old city of Boulogne, France, at 1:20 p. m. We went into the city through tunnels. At 7 o'clock p. m. we arrived in railroad yards, three miles from Dunkirk, France. We are near the Belgium border. During the night we moved over the border into Belgium, to the town of Crombeck, where we stayed all night, and slept in our tiny little boxcars (match boxes on wheels), waiting on orders.

Crombeck, Belgium, October 24th, 1918.

We left here at 10 o'clock a. m. en route.

Elverdindhe, Belgium, October 24th, 1918.

Eleven forty-five a. m., stopped, waiting for tracks to be repaired, blown up. We left at 1:35 p. m.

Passing Through the Heart of No Man's Land.

No Man's Land is very well named; for about twenty miles we passed through this horrible blown-to-pieces land. In almost every foot for miles, as far as the eye could see, the land was torn up by great shells. The roadbed of the railroad we passed over had been blown away by shell fire; what added to the horrors of this battleground was—it is a low, marshy country, and if one goes down two feet there is water; trenches and dugouts were numerous and full of stagnant water; great trees could be seen blown off by shells. All vegetation is dead. It looks to me like a great flood and cyclone had struck the place at once; here and there, anywhere, were graves of some heroic soldiers. Not even a small building could be seen standing. Railroad cars blown to bits, and an engine wrecked by shell fire lay beside the track. The old rails were thrown to one side, twisted and bent in every direction; narrow-gauge railroads to haul ammunition run here and there, but were torn up by bursting shells, one of the worst sights we ever witnessed. As we moved slowly over the newly-laid track, the sight was similar everywhere. Such are the sights we saw in No Man's Land.

Arrival at Staden, Belgium, October 24th, 1918, 6 o'clock P. M.

We arrived at Staden, Belgium, in No Man's Land, at 6 o'clock p. m. Here we slept all night in the railroad box cars again.

Staden, Belgium, October 25th, 1918.

This morning we received orders to unload; it is now 11 o'clock a. m.

Staden, Belgium, October 27th, 1918.

We received 100 wounded from the 37th Division on the Belgium front, with the British; we are now in West Flanders, Belgium. The ground is very wet here; where our tents are erected there are shell

holes fourteen feet wide and eight feet deep, and full of water. The town of Staden was completely demolished by the Germans before they were forced to evacuate. They blew up every house and factory. When we arrived not a civilian could be seen.

Staden, Belgium, November 2nd, 1918.

We received 1,200 wounded American boys yesterday. Among them was one Belgium girl, wounded by shell fire. The Hun night air raiders are quite busy around here, too; every night they bang away.

Staden, Belgium, November 7th, 1918.

During our stay here we took care of 3,918 wounded and sick Americans. We buried here 137. The divisions engaged in battle here were the 37th Ohio, 28th Division Artillery, Pennsylvania, and 91st Western Division. We lost more here than any other place. The graves of our boys are just a few feet from our tents—a sad scene for us when taps are blown over them as they are lowered in the graves. Unquestionably France and Flanders, are proving a testing ground of souls no less than swords. Here, at this moment, many an American lad is finding his own soul in a baptism of blood. War is brutal and beastly, if you like; but out of the blood and welter of a war-wracked world will be re-born the shining ideals that alone justify and dignify human effort and human aspiration. The story of man's mastery of the world in which he lives is the story of a man's victory over the natural forces by which he is surrounded. The ultimate progress of man will be his progressive conquest of the spiritual forces of the world, which are like an army set in array. Why blood and battle are the indispensable elements of a man's re-birth, no saint or sage has ever been able to tell us. But the bludgeonings of fate are the blows that hammer us into the likeness of reasonable beings or into the image of the beast.

The German Exploding Pencil—Staden, Belgium, November 8th, 1918.

For the first time the (often heard of) exploding pencil was a reality. For Albert Barber of Broaden Diamond, Pa., was brought in to us with the fingers of his left hand blown off, and his left eye badly injured, by the explosion of a lead pencil he was sharpening. It was given to him by one who he thought was a fellow soldier. He was with the 28th Division Artillery, Pa., on Flanders front.

My Personal Visit to the Old City of Bruges, Belgium.

Staden, Belgium, November 10th, 1918. I was given permission to visit the Belgium city of Bruges, which is twenty-one miles from our camp. The Germans were forced to evacuate Bruges just a few days ago. I talked with men and women who had been under German rule for four years; and they had anything but good to say of them, or their treatment toward the Belgians. We were a curiosity to the civilians. I was stopped and asked where I was from; I told them from the United States, they were all glad to see us. Bruges is centuries old. We had an opportunity to view the city and its magnificent

old buildings, such as the great City Hall, with its high tower, built in the thirteenth, fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. The huge railroad station is worth while seeing.

My Personal Visit to the Demolished City of Ypres (Epray).

Staden, Belgium, November 11, 1918. What was once a thriving Belgium city is no more. I boarded a freight train going through No Man's Land, and got off at a little station called Boesinghe. This is where the battle line ran for sometime, backward and forward. I was now in No Man's Land, and it looked it, I'll assure you. I was shown by a Belgian soldier where the line was (pointing to the railroad); he said that was the dividing point for British and Belgians. The Belgians held from the railroad to the sea, thirty-seven miles, and the British from here on down through Ypres, Lille and Mons. From Boesinghe I walked along the road that led into the ruined city of Ypres, which is three miles away. I walked along the old Ypres Canal; here I saw 100 dugouts in the sight of the old canal embankment; all kinds of ammunition was thrown about. There were several graveyards along the way of buried soldiers. I saw concrete (pill boxes) built inside of ruined houses so they couldn't be seen; great guns were along the road; large trees blown right off by shell fire, all were dead and burned. I finally arrived in what was once Ypres. Here I saw crumbling walls. Part of the big Ypres Cathedral still stands. Every factory and home is blown to pieces. I found no civilians there. It has been one of the greatest battle-grounds of the war, thousands on both sides died here. For four years the line was deadlocked. I arrived at Ypres at 9 o'clock a. m. and left at 2 o'clock p. m. I walked back over the same route to Boesinghe Station in No Man's Land, where I boarded a train for Staden, our camp. Here at Boesinghe I talked with another Belgian that told me that it was a terrible ordeal, he told me he stood in water in trenches here up to his waist. And nothing but a few piles of brick marked the town of Boesinghe. The ruins of Ypres, which is not to be restored, are stamped on the memory of hundreds of thousands of English soldiers, as a supreme symbol of the horrors of war. Commenting on the fact that a new Ypres is to rise, but not on the old site, and that the ruins are to be untouched, by orders of the Belgium government, thus remaining the most eloquent of monuments to British dead of twenty desperate battles thereabout. The ghosts of the old town will be the eternal witness, both to the Allies' heroic will and to Germany's sin. One peculiar coincidence with the British line at Mons. The British started at Mons, Belgium, but was forced to retreat back into France. Finally after four years of war, the Americans, French and British started the final drive. Now then, the British ended at Mons, Belgium, where they started four years ago.

The Great German Gun Impacement at Staden, Belgium.

Here I saw a great German gun implacement. It was a hole in the ground of about nine by twenty feet in diameter. In this was a great steel base; on top of this was a rotary base that had 150 steel balls, each ten inches in diameter, that the gun rotated on. Three

unused shells were there, each shell was sixteen inches in diameter and thirty-two inches long. The Germans fired at Dunkirk, France, a distance of twenty-five miles.

Staden, Belgium, November 16th, 1918.

Hostilities ceased on the 11th day of November, 1918, at 11 o'clock p. m., the eleventh month of the year (French time). The weather here in Staden is mild but foggy, and very wet ground, much mud to wade through.

Staden, Belgium, December 10th, 1918.

We are moving from Staden today. This time 90 auto trucks conveyed us to Malo, France, near Dunkirk.

Malo, France, December 11th, 1918.

We are now in camp along the sand hills, very near the beach, and close to the Casino Hotel. Malo is a suburb of Dunkirk. We are using the Casino Hotel as a hospital. We left Staden, Belgium, at 9 o'clock, the 10th, arrived at the city of Dunkirk at 2 o'clock p. m. Passing through the heart of Dunkirk, arriving at Malo at 2:20 p. m. On our way overland from Staden, Belgium here, we had an elegant opportunity to witness a new sector of the battle line in West Flanders, Belgium. It was wonderful, yet horrible. The once big city of Dixmude is completely wiped from the earth. Only piles of dirt, rubbish and brick, mark the spot where Dixmude stood. Trenches and wire entanglements everywhere, and the earth everywhere, is full of shell holes. We also passed through the heart of Furnes, Belgium; this city was in fairly good condition, but bombed many places at night by air raiders. It is a matter of inexpressible difficulty to fully describe the ruins.

Malo, France, December 16th, 1918.

We now have registered 270 patients, coming from the 91st, 37th and 28th Divisions, operating in this section; mostly sick. The wind is blowing hard, and blew down two of our large tents today. The cities of Dunkirk and Malo was bombarded by sea, air and land guns, 800 times in four years.

Malo, France, Near Dunkirk, December 25th, 1918—Christmas.

It is a fine day today; we have sporting events on the beach here. Christmas gifts from the American Red Cross were given to all today. The gifts were stockings filled with candies of all kinds and many articles of value, watches, handkerchiefs, etc. They all come from the citizens of Hartford, Conn., to whom many of us wrote and thanked for their kindness. While at Malo we had 1,029 sick here.

Malo, Near Dunkirk, France, January 22nd, 1919, at 12:25 P. M.

The company is now on the railroad train ready to depart for LeHavre, France, along the coast; we are now going towards home. We are loaded in these little dinky box cars as usual.

LeHavre, France, January 23rd, 1919.

We arrived by rail at 3:30 p. m. We detrained here and marched to the docks. Here we were camped in British tents, a British camp. We met many British, Canadian, New Zealand and Portugal troops here.

Le Havre, France, January 27th, 1919.

The company is leaving here by railroad today. Destination is Brest, France, in box cars, as usual.

January 28th, 1919, En route on train for Brest, France.

January 29th, 1919, at Kerhuon, France. The company arrived here from Le Havre at 3 p. m. We hiked it to Camp Kerhuon, a distance of three miles.

Camp Kerhuon, Near Brest, France.

February 1st, 1919. The camp is overlooking the Bay of Brest, the most beautiful spot the company has been in France. It is located on a hill about 250 feet above the sea level. You can see the ships in the bay.

Farewell to France.

Brest, February 7th, 1919. We are leaving France. We have embarked on the Dutch ship, Rotterdam, out in the Bay of Brest, 4:15 p. m. We are all hungry. The next mess on the boat is 7 o'clock p. m. There are several thousand on board.

Brest, France.

February 8th, 1919, 9:50 a. m. The ship has just started to leave the bay for America. We laid in the bay all night, loading.

Homeward Bound on the S. S. Rotterdam.

At sea, February 10th, 1919. All is well.

February 11th, 1919, at sea.

February 12th, 1919, at sea.

February 13th, 1919, at sea; many seasick.

February 14th, 1919, at sea.

February 15th, 1919, at sea.

February 16th, 1919, at sea.

February 17th, 1919, in New York Bay, New York City.

We are all glad to see America again. We docked at pier at foot of Fifth Street, Hoboken, N. J., the morning of February 18th, 1919.

A Grand Reception at New York City.

The Steamship Rotterdam was escorted up the bay by a lighter bearing the following inscription, "A Mayor's Committee, City of New York." The band played on the mayor's boat, then our band played—367th Regiment band that came with us. After we got off the boat we were given candy of all kinds, handkerchiefs, postcards, chewing gum, chocolate, hot coffee and other things. Here we got on the ferry boat and were taken to Long Island City passenger

station, where a special train from the Long Island Railroad was waiting to take us to Camp Upton, New York. Here we were given hot coffee again. We left Long Island City at 3:30 p. m. and arrived at Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y., at 7 o'clock p. m.

At Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y.

February 19th, 1919. The company is doing nothing, only waiting for the Government to muster us out of service.

Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y.

February 21st, 1919. The entire company went through the de-lousing station today to get rid of all our cooties. Oh, Boy! we all had plenty of cooties while at the front.

Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y.

February 22nd, 1919. Still here. Washington's Birthday.

Discharged.

Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y., March 1st, 1919. The first seventy-one to be discharged left for their homes this morning, only the boys from Rhode Island, New York and Connecticut were mustered out here at Upton.

Leaving Camp Upton, N. Y.

March 9th, 1919. I, and a few others, are leaving here today for Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

March 10th, 1919. We arrived here today.

Mustered out of the Service.

Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, March 17th, 1919—St. Patrick's Day. I, and others, were honorably discharged from the Army today. We leave by a special train to Columbus, Ohio, on our way to our homes, thus ending our career in the Army. We return mighty glad and satisfied we did our duty for our country and arrived back home safe in the greatest country in the world, a combination of all the nations of the world and the most favored one.

G. H. Q.

American Expeditionary Forces.

General Orders, No. 232.

France, Dec. 19, 1918.

It is with a sense of gratitude for its splendid accomplishment, which will live through all history, that I record in General Orders a tribute to the victory of the First Army in the Meuse-Argonne battle.

Tested and strengthened by the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, for more than six weeks you battered against the pivot of the enemy line on the western front. It was a position of imposing natural strength, stretching on both sides of the Meuse River from the bitterly contested hills of Verdun to the almost impenetrable forest of the Argonne, a position, moreover, fortified by four years of labor designed to render it impregnable, a position held with the fullest resources of the enemy. That position you broke utterly, and thereby hastened the collapse of the enemy's military power.

Soldiers of all the divisions engaged under the First, Third and Fifth Corps, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 42nd, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 82nd, 89th, 90th and 91st—you will be long remembered for the stubborn persistence of your progress, your storming of obstinately defended machine gun nests, your penetration, yard by yard, of woods and ravines, your heroic resistance in the face of counter attacks supported by powerful artillery fire. For more than a month, from the initial attack of September 26th, you fought your way slowly through the Argonne, through the woods and over hills west of the Meuse, you slowly enlarged your hold on the Cotes de Meuse to the east, and then, on the first of November, your attack forced the enemy into flight. Pressing his retreat, you cleared the entire left bank of the Meuse south of Sedan, and then stormed the heights on the right bank and drove him into the plain beyond.

Your achievement, which is scarcely to be equalled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General, Commander-in-Chief,
American Expeditionary Forces.

OFFICIAL—Robert S. Davis, Adjutant General.

FOE'S VENGEANCE.

A report of American engineers, who have followed in the wake of the retreating Germans, shows the diabolical means resorted to by the Huns to wreak their vengeance on their foes. Characteristic devices used by them in their retreat include:

Dugouts—Strings attached to branches apparently used to camouflage the entrance, were attached to mines. Detonators were placed in charcoal and rubbish heaps. Fuses connected with explosive charges were fastened in stoves or fireplaces. Protruding nails when stepped on exploded mines. Shovels, picks apparently struck at random in heaps of earth, when removed will explode mines. Doors, stove lids, bureau drawers when opened or removed will set off mines. The loose board of a step or stairway when trod on frequently caused an explosion.

Roads—The slight depression caused by the passage of vehicles will explode the detonator of a mine gallery under the road where 150 or 200 shells are placed.

Barbed wire entanglements—The wire carefully concealed in grass, causes the explosion of mines. Mines are often found under bricks or tiles covered with hay or manure.

The engineer's report was based upon actual discoveries. Enough has been learned to show that the Germans are resorting to every devilish device they can find and are conducting themselves in retreat, as in advance, far worse than any other foe in the history of warfare.

CONQUEST AND KULTUR

The present war is in the last analysis distinctly a war between ideals, and thus between the peoples who uphold them. On the one hand are the peoples who have faith in themselves and in each other and in the ordered ways of law and justice by which they have sought in the past to regulate both their domestic and international relations. Upon the other hand, are those whose ideals have been fixed for them by dynastic aims and ambitions which could only be translated into reality through subservience to authority and by the unrestricted use of force. The first group has long had a unity in its fundamental attitude which it did not realize until the war endangered and revealed them. The great self-governing nations, England and France, long ago passed on to America the best of what they had established or dreamed of establishing in the way of popular government. Our war for independence left our institutions and ways of thinking and acting distinctly English, and it aided the English in their own struggle to bring monarchy and political aristocracy into subordination to the will of the great English nation. It also revealed to us how much we had in common in our newer world ideals with the Liberalism of that France which had already found its thought about human rights and relations in advance of the Bourbon institutions and ideas that governed it politically. It should never be forgotten that Burke and Chatham and Fox and Barre in England, and Lafayette and Turgot and Beaumarchaise in France held political ideas which made them the supporters of the American colonies and the intellectual comrades of Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson. Here in this America they saw their ideals moulded into realities and recognized that we were fighting their battles and that a blow struck at autocracy's effort to rule America would shake its weakening hold upon both France and England. Together these three great nations have climbed upwards toward the same sunlit heights. Their band has now become a goodly one as the South American republic, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Japan, China and at last Russia have caught the vision. In varied ways and in different tongues these people have sought to realize and express their idea that government is an instrument devised by men for the benefit of human beings. They have held that liberty and law spring from the same soil, that reason is the only conqueror that does not rule slaves, that the state is an agency, not an end or an entity, and is something larger and better than any man only when it helps every man to be something larger and better, in some way more just, more humane, more enlightened, more thoughtless of self and thoughtful of his fellow men. They have not permanently sought to restrict to one class as privilege what is the common property of all, nor to deny to any nation because it is small that opportunity for self-realization which is the easy heritage of the more favored. The democracy they have won for themselves, that has made citizens where before there were subjects, they have almost unconsciously come to feel must touch hands with other self-governing peoples and all must uphold an international law that expresses for all nations the ideals which each has found for itself. In all these things America has allied its better thought with the better thought of the nations which have taken their place in this unorganized league of liberty, this enlarging commonwealth of justice, this newer policy

of a common humanity. Its ideals, from the days of Otis and Adams and Henry and Washington, through Monroe and Webster and Lincoln, have been interpreted to it over and over again and have echoed back to us in the language of Bright and Gladstone and Morley and Bryce, of Mazzini and Cavour, of Lamartine and Thiers, and Gambetta. We in America have seen these other peoples rallying in this war to the defense of these ideals, the liberal world's common property. And now the call has come to us anew voiced in measured words that those who in the past have toiled and striven, have fought and fallen, would know as the spoken message of their salient sacrifice. This America of ours has heard the call and stands embattled for the ideals that represent a heritage, an achievement, a hope.

America knows what it is defending. Does it as clearly understand what it is fighting against? Does it realize that other peoples have had imposed upon them ways of thinking between which and our thought and the thought of all forward looking people there can be no compromise? Does it know that the ideals of government which it struck down in its farthest past, bringing new liberties to all English-speaking peoples—the ideals which France banished with the Bourbons and the Bonapartes, and Italy drove out with the Hapsburgs, ideals that crashed to earth in Russia but yesterday with the fall of the Romanoffs—does it know that these ideals now dominate the Teutonic powers and make them the fitting allies of the Turk in thought and purpose and method?

Three years of war as conducted by Prussian militarism have done much to acquaint us with the purposes and methods of the mediævally minded group which controls the Central Powers. Yet a full and convincing proof of the distortion of the purposes of a whole nation can come only from the utterances of those who planned and promoted the war. One may not draw an indictment against a whole nation, but it is at least permissible to allow its responsible leaders, intellectual and political, to define the creed according to which they have shaped the thought and action of the German people in the past generation. Against such a confession the guilty can not enter a plea in abatement or avoidance, neither now nor hereafter. The pied pipers of Prussianism who have led the German people to conquest and to ignominy and to infamy are here given their unending day before the court of public opinion. It is a motley throng who are here heard in praise of war and international suspicion and conquest and intrigue and devastation—emperors, kings, princes, poets, philosophers, educators, journalists, legislators, manufacturers, militarists, statesmen, line upon line, precept upon precept, they have written this ritual of envy and broken faith and rapine. Before them is the war god to whom they have offered up their reason and their humanity, behind them the misshapen image they have made of the German people, leering with bloodstained visage over the ruins of civilization.

There is no thinking human being who would not gladly blot out the whole ugly record of these pages both because of what it advocates and because of the untold anguish its translation into deeds has caused. But it can never be done.

Only its full and fair presentation can enable the American people to know what it is from which they are defending their land, their institutions and their very lives. Only from such a carefully docu-

mented self-revelation of German ideals can they fully know what they must overcome—not only they but the German people themselves, for no peace, no matter when it may come nor what may be its terms, can ever make of Germany, “a fit partner for a league of honor” until the German people have driven out the spirit which inspired these utterances made in their name.

CONQUEST AND KULTUR AIMS OF THE GERMANS IN THEIR OWN WORDS

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THE MISSION OF GERMANY.

“Germany’s mission is to rejuvenate the exhausted members of Europe by a diffusion of Germanic blood.”

(A. Hummel, *Handbuch, der Erdkunde*, 1876, a text for school children, quoted by Guillard, *Modern Germany and her Historians*, 1915, p. 154.)

“We Germans have a far greater and more urgent duty toward civilization to perform than the great Asiatic power. * * * We * * * can only fulfill it by the sword.”

(F. von Bernhardi, *Germany and the Next War*, 1911, trans. 1914, p. 258.)

We have become a nation of wrath; we think only of the war. * * * We execute God Almighty’s will, and the edicts of His justice we will fulfill, imbued with holy rage, in vengeance upon the ungodly. God calls us to murderous battles, even if worlds should thereby fall to ruins. * * * We are woven together like the chastening lash of war; we flame aloft like the lightning; like gardens of roses our wounds blossom at the gate of Heaven. We thank Thee, Lord God. Thy wrathful call obliterates our sinful nature; with Thine iron rod we smite all our enemies in the face.”

(Poem by Fritz Philippi.) (B., pp. 54-55.)

“In the midst of the world war Germany lies like a peaceful garden of God behind the wall of her armies. Then the poet hears the giant strides of the new armor-clad Germany; the earth trembles, the nations shriek, the old era sinks into ruin. **Formerly German thought was shut up in her corner, but now the world shall have its coat cut according to German measure, and as far as our swords flash and German blood flows, the circle of the earth shall come under the tutelage of German activity.**”

(Poem by Fritz Philippi, entitled “World-Germany.”) (B., p. 47.)

"The whole history of the world is neither more nor less than a preparation for the time when it shall please God to allow the affairs of the universe to be in German hands."

(From a speech by "an educational authority in East Prussia." Quoted by the *Dagens Nyheter* (Swedish daily), July 21, 1917.)

"The European conspiracy has woven around us a web of lies and slander. As for us we are truthful, our characteristics are humanity, gentleness, conscientiousness, the virtues of Christ. In a world of wickedness we represent love, and God is with us."

(Adolf Lasson, in two letters to a friend in Holland, September, 1914. Bernadotte Schmitt, *England and Germany*, 1916, pp. 93-94. Lasson is a distinguished professor of philosophy in the University of Berlin.)

"Not to live and let live, but to live and direct the lives of others, that is power. To bring peoples under our rational influence in order to put their affairs on a better footing, that is more refined power."

(Dr. Carl Peters, *Not und Weg*, 1915, pp. 13-14 (G. p. 343.)). Dr. Peters is an eminent German traveler and writer on colonial matters, one of the founders of the Pan-German League, and an ardent advocate of colonial expansion. Passages such as the above serve to answer Friedrich Naumann's native inquiry, "Why is it that we Germans of the Empire are, during this war, so little liked by the rest of the world?")

"The German race is called to bind the earth under its control, to exploit the natural resources and the physical powers of man, to use the passive races in subordinate capacity for the development of its *Kulture*."

(Ludwig Woltmann, *Politische Anthropologie*, 1903. Quoted by Andler, *Le Pangermanisme philosophique*, 1917, p. 273. Woltman was a socialist and publicist.)

"With the help of Turkey, India and China may be conquered. Having conquered these Germany should civilize and Germanize the world, and the German language would become the world language."

(Theodore Springman (a manufacturer) in *Deutschland und der Orient*, 1915.) (G. p. 308.)

GERMAN PEOPLE ARE ALWAYS RIGHT BECAUSE THEY NUMBER 87,000,000 souls. Our fathers have left us much to do."

(Tannenberg, *Gross-Deutschland: die arbeit des 20ten Jahrhunderts*, 1911, pp. 230-231. Tannenberg is probably a pseudonym. This work has been called "fantastic" by one

Pan-German. It was more extreme than many of the works only because it embodied all the various schemes of gagesion.)

"The war which seems approaching will decide our whole future. As far as we are concerned, the question is whether we are to maintain our present position in the political world and become a world power, or whether we are to be pushed back and become a purely continental state of second rank. I trust that every German may bear that alternative in mind, and that it may be quite clear to our government how much is at stake. All other considerations must recede into the background when the will to power and to victory is concerned. Every individual German ought to be governed by the determination to win that victory, no matter how difficult this may prove it to be."

(From an article by General Bernhardt on "Unsere Zukunft" in Hannoversches Tageblatt, Dec. 28, 1912.) (N., pp. 98-99.)

"We know it; the German eagle will victoriously unfold his pinions and ascend to a prouder height than ever. And we shall also know how to keep a firm hold for all time to come on the countries which are fertilized with German blood. Our ardent love for our German Fatherland makes us strong to make the greatest sacrifices. BUT LET US, THEREFORE, ALSO KEEP A FIRM HOLD ON WHAT WE HAVE WON, AND ACQUIRE IN ADDITION WHAT WE NEED. Beyond bloody war is splendid victory—let that be the watchword of this great time."

(Deputy Bassermann at a farewell gathering of the National Liberal Party, of the Central Committee, of which he was president, quoted in Vorwärts, December 5, 1914.)

"We have become a flourishing, powerful empire, blessed with material possessions, and we have now won the right with sword in hand to make even greater demands. * * * Ever forward must be our watchword in the struggle of the peoples. We stand on the great divide. WORLD POWER FOR GREATER GERMANY OR DOWNFALL."

(Benedikt Haag, Die Weltkommission Deutschlands im gegenwärtigen europäischen Krieg, 1914, pp. 65-66.)

You must in ceaseless labor offer all the powers of body and soul to the building up and development of our troops, and, just as my grandfather labored for his land forces, so, undeterred, I shall carry through to its completion the work of reorganizing my navy in order that it may stand justified at the side of my army and that THROUGH IT THE GERMAN EMPIRE MAY ALSO BE IN A POSITION TO WIN OUTWARDLY THE PLACE WHICH SHE HAS NOT YET ATTAINED.

"When both are united I hope to be in a position, firmly trusting in the leadership of God, to carry into effect the saying of Frederick William I: "IF ONE WISHES TO DECIDE ANYTHING IN THE WORLD, IT CANNOT BE DONE WITH THE PEN UNLESS THE PEN IS SUPPORTED BY THE FORCE OF THE SWORD'."

(From the Kaiser's speech, Jan. 1, 1900. Gauss, pp. 156-157.)

WAR AS PART OF THE DIVINE ORDER.

"WHOEVER CANNOT PREVAIL UPON HIMSELF TO APPROVE FROM THE BOTTOM OF HIS HEART THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA, WHOEVER CANNOT CONQUER HIS SENSE OF THE GIGANTIC CRUELTY TO UNNUMBERED PERFECTLY INNOCENT VICTIMS * * * AND GIVE HIMSELF UP TO HONEST DELIGHT AT THIS VICTORIOUS EXPLOIT OF GERMAN DEFENSIVE POWER—HIM WE JUDGE TO BE NO TRUE GERMAN."

(Pastor B. Baumgarten, in the pamphlet series entitled "Deutsche Reden in Schwerer Zeit," 1914-15.) (Archer, p. 186.)

" * * * We Germans and Christians are also taught by honor and duty that there can be no peace for the souls of the dead or the living until a conflict is settled by the victory and triumph of our arms. * * * Pagan belief and Christian faith alike teach us that we should give our lives for our brothers, for our fatherland, for our Kaiser and his Empire, for the victory of our arms, in order that there may be peace for the living and rest for the dead. Therefore war is the most sublime and most holy expression of human activity."

(Jungdeutschland-Post, a weekly paper for juvenile readers, Jan. 25, 1913.) (N., p. 1.)

"War is the noblest and holiest expression of human activity. For us, too, the glad, great hour of battle will strike. Still and deep in the German heart must live the joy of battle and longing for it. Let us ridicule to the utmost the old women in breeches who fear war and deplore it as cruel and revolting. No; WAR IS BEAUTIFUL. Its august sublimity elevates the human heart beyond the earthly and the common. In the cloud palaces above sit the heroes, Frederick the Great, and Blücher, and all the men of action—the Great Emperor, Moltke, Roon, Bismarck, are there as well, but not the old women who would take away our joy in war. When here on earth a battle is won by German arms and the faithful dead ascend to heaven, a Potsdam lance corporal will call the guard to the door and "Old Fritz" (Frederick the Great), springing from his golden throne,

will give the command to present arms. THAT IS THE HEAVEN OF YOUNG GERMANY."

(Jung-Deutschland, official organ of Young Germany, October, 1913. (B., p. 212). Such are the doctrines taught to young boys of about the same age as our Boy Scouts.)

"Because only in war all the virtues which militarism regards highly are given a chance to unfold, because only in war the truly heroic comes into play, for the realization of which on earth militarism is above all concerned; therefore it seems to us who are filled with the spirit of militarism that war is a holy thing, the holiest thing on earth; and this high estimate of war in its turn makes an essential ingredient of the military spirit. There is nothing that tradespeople complain of so much as that we regard it as holy."

(Werner Sombart, *Händler und Helden*, 1915, p. 88. Sombart is professor in the Handelshochschule in Berlin, and one of the leading German economists.)

"One single highly cultivated German warrior of those who are, alas, falling in thousands represents a higher intellectual and moral life value than hundreds of the raw children of nature whom England and France, Russia and Italy oppose to them."

(Professor Haeckel (Jena), *Ewigkeit: Weltkriegsgedanken*, p. 36. Haeckel is one of the best known zoölogists in the world.)

"Must kultur rear its domes over mountains of corpses, oceans of tears, and the death rattle of the conquered? Yes; it must. * * * The might of the conqueror is the highest law before which the conquered must bow."

(Karl A. Kuhn (of Charlottenburg), *Die wahren Ursachendes Kriegs*. 1914, p. 11.)

"Our future lies in our hands. Small men will talk finance and whine that we cannot afford it. We can find the necessary funds easily, in case of need, by loan. * * * Germany does not lack money. What we want is a firm will to greatness. Then only shall we obtain greatness. Everyone must do his best. All true Germans must gather round the Emperor, ready to give their blood and their treasure for the honor, the greatness, and the future of the German nation. 'Through war to victory'."

(F. von Bernhardi, *Britain as Germany's Vassal* (1912) trans., 1914, pp. 233, 234. For German title, see p. 33.)

"Each of us must keep himself fit for arms and also prepared in his mind for the great solemn hour when the Emperor calls us to the standard—the hour when we no longer belong to ourselves, but to the fatherland with all the forces of our mind and our body; for all these faculties must be brought to the highest exertion, to that 'will to victory' which has never been without success in history."

(The Crown Prince, in *Deutschland in Waffen*, May, 1913.)

(Speaking of Britain:) "Our just hate is too deep, too universal. Every German, every warrior abroad, the boy in his play, the gray-haired man sitting at home in quiet thought, all aflame for the reckoning with England. That for them is victory, and whether they get it or not—we cannot tell yet—hate will further devour, it will be passed on to our children and children's children."

(Wilhelm Kahl, professor and one time rector at the University of Berlin, *Deutsche Reden in Schwerer Zeit*, 1914, I, pp. 182-83.)

"We are compelled to carry on this war with a cruelty, a ruthlessness, an employment of every imaginable device unknown in any previous war."

(Pastor Baumgarten, in *Deutsche Reden in Schwerer Zeit*, 1914-15.) (Archer, p. 86.)

"We must not look for permanent peace as a result of this war. Heaven defend Germany from that."

(Oskar A. H. Schmitz, in *Das wirkliche Deutschland*, 1914, p. 19. Schmitz is a writer on politics and literature.)

"Our position in the world is happily such that if certain sacrifices must be made in the cause of peace, other nations must first be called upon to make them; they must be demanded from Germany only in the last resort."

(Friedrich Lange, *Reines Deutschtum*, 1904, p. 214. (A., p. 54.) Lange is the founder and president of the *Deutschbund*, a society formed in 1894 to push German colonization in Poland and Hungary.)

"Since Bismarck retired there has been a complete change of public opinion. It is no longer proper to say 'Germany is satisfied.' Our historical development and our economic needs show that we are at once more hungry for territory, and this situation compels Germany to follow paths unforeseen by Bismarck."

(Daniel Frymann, *Wen Ich der Kaiser wäre*, 1911, 21st ed. 1914, p. 9. Fryman's work has been widely read in Germany, much more widely, indeed, than Bernhardt.)

"Greater Germany is the goal of the twentieth century. We shall fill Middle Europe with an empire of racial vigor. We shall then be in a position to meet the further duties and demands that are in store for us."

(Tannenbergr, Gross-Deutschland: die Arbeit des 20th Jahrhunderts, 199, p. 87.)

"Only a Germany that reaches from the Ems to the Danube, from Memel to Trieste, to about the Bug, can compel peace in Europe without imposing a lasting burden on her inhabitants. For only such a Germany can feed herself, only such a Germany can defeat France and Russia. * * * Since, then, all the world desires peace, all the world must desire such a Germany," etc.

(Lagarde, Deutsche Schriften (1878), 1891, pp. 11-314. Paul de Lagarde (1827-91), whose real name was Boetticher, was a theologian and professor at Göttingen.)

"Do not let us forget the civilizing task which the decrees of Providence have assigned to us. Just as Prussia was destined to be the nucleus of Germany, so the regenerated Germany shall be the nucleus of a future empire of the West. And in order that no one shall be left in touch we proclaim from henceforth that our continental nation has a right to the sea, not only to the North Sea, but to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. Hence we intend to absorb one after another all the provinces which neighbor on Prussia. We will successively annex Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Northern Switzerland, then Trieste and Venice, finally northern France, from the Sambre to the Loir. This program we fearlessly pronounce. It is not the work of a madman. The empire we intend to found will be no Utopia. We have ready to hand the means of founding it, and no coalition in the world can stop us."

(Bronsart von Schellendorf, quoted by H. A. L. Fisher in The War, Its Causes and Issues, 1914, p. 16.)

"We must keep our powder dry. (If war comes) no peace should be concluded without the acquisition by the German Empire of the French part of Flanders in Belgium and all of Luxemburg." * * * "Holland needs our settlers and our might for its overseas possessions, which of itself it can not protect and develop. We need these new Dutch territories, already fertilized by German blood, for the indispensable expansion of our economic dominions. We need free traffic on a German Rhine to its mouth, a traffic which the silent resistance of Holland now keeps from us.

" * * * If Holland were merely a continental power, this alliance would only come about when Germany was ready to impose

her just claims by force. But as the vast trans-oceanic possessions of Holland are daily crumbling away under a growing menace, the merchant princes of the Amstel and the Meuse are impelled by considerations of personal interest to make common cause with us."

(Fritz Bley, *Die alldutsche Bewegung und die Niederlande*, 1897, pp. 6-7.)

"As to what political rights to give to the inhabitants of the new territories and as to what guaranties are necessary to further German influence and industrial life, we will merely refer to what we have said about France. The war indemnity to be exacted from Russia should, to a large extent, consist in the surrender of territory."

(Petition of the Six Industrial Associations to the Imperial Chancellor, May 20, 1915.) (G. 126-27.)

"The lands we shall demand from Russia must be extensive enough to maintain permanently all Roumanians, even those of Austria and Turkey, in Bessarabia and to the northeast of Bessarabia, * * * as subjects of King Charles. This policy is somewhat Assyrian, but there is no other way. The Germans are a peaceful people, but they are convinced that they have a right to live as Germans and that they have a mission for all nations of the earth."

(Paul de Lagarde, *Deutsche Schriften* (1878) 1891, p. 391.)

EXPANSION TO THE SOUTHEAST.

"In this nineteenth century, when Germany has become the first power in the world, are we incapable of doing what our ancestors did? Germany must lay her mighty grasp upon Asia Minor. * * *

"The Turk has lost his rights, not only from the moral but also from the strictly legal point of view. At the Congress of Berlin in 1878, he gave undertakings, not one of which he has kept. His claims are nullified.

(All Europe may be set ablaze.) "But if the health and life of Germany require this mortal and terrible remedy, let us not hesitate to apply it; so be it. God is the judge. I accept the awful responsibility. * * * God never forsakes a good German."

(*Amicus Patriae*, Armenian and Kreta, eine Lebensfrage für Deutschland, 1896, pp. 13, 15, 16, (A., p. 39.) These words regarding the present ally of Germany make strange reading now.)

"Every day makes it clearer how ineradicably established is one of the prizes of victory won by the Central Powers; it consists in the linking up with the nearest East. The vast territory from Belgrade

to Constantinople, Bagdad, and beyond can never again be torn from its political, military, and economic connections with central Europe. Whatever the fate of Poland and Belgium, Constantinople and Sofia are safe from subjection. Serbia and Roumania can do us no further harm. And this even Wilson, to whom so much the course of things in Europe is incomprehensive, will come to understand in time."

(Dr. Heinrich Friedjung in *Vossische Zeitung*, Feb. 14, 1917. H. Friedjung is the leading Austrian historian and a strong advocate of close political and economic alliance between Austria and Germany.)

SUBORDINATION OF FRANCE.

"In the first place, our political position would be considerably consolidated if we could finally get rid of the standing danger that France will attack us on a favorable occasion, so soon as we find ourselves involved in complications elsewhere. In one way or another we must square our account with France if we wish for a free hand in our international policy. This is the first and foremost condition of a sound German policy, and since the hostility of France once for all can not be removed by peaceful overtures, the matter must be settled by force of arms. France must be so completely crushed that she can never again come across our path."

(F. von Bernhardi, *Germany and the New War* (1911), trans. 1914. pp. 105-106.)

"Whatever Providence may hold in reserve for Germany, it is on France that will fall the task of paying the costs, but in another measure than 44 years ago. It will be no paltry five billions they will have to pay to ransom themselves, but perhaps thirty. The Holy Mother of God at Lourdes will have much to do if she undertakes, even through miracles, the task of healing all the bones that our soldiers will break in the bodies of the unfortunate inhabitants on the other side of the Vosges. Poor France! There is yet time for her to change her plans, but in a few hours it will be too late. Then France will receive blows that will be remembered for many generations."

(*National-Zeitung*, July 31, 1914. Quoted by Dampierre, *L'Allemagne et le droit des gens*, 1915. p. 105.)

(Speaking of France in the event of a war:) "The victorious German people will be in a position to demand that the menace of the French forever cease. France then must be crushed. We must demand further, that so much of French soil be ceded to us as we shall need for final security. Then will be the time to consider the evacuation of which we have spoken. We would finally take such of her colonial possessions as we need," etc.

(Daniel Frymann, *Wenn ich der Kaiser wäre* (1911), 21st ed. 1914. p. 152.)

"For the sake of our own existence we must ruthlessly weaken her (France) both politically and economically, and must improve our military and strategical position with regard to her. For this purpose in our opinion it is necessary radically to improve our whole western front from Belfort to the Coast. Part of the North French Channel coast we must acquire, if possible, in order to be strategically safer as regards England, and to secure better access to the ocean.

"Special measures must be taken to keep the German Empire from suffering internally in any way owing to this enlargement of its frontier and addition to its territory. In order not to have conditions such as those in Alsace-Lorraine, the most important business undertakings and estates must be transferred from anti-German ownership to German hands, France taking over and compensating the former owners. Such portion of the population as is taken over by us must be allowed absolutely no influence in the Empire.

"Furthermore, it is necessary to impose a mercilessly high war indemnity (of which more hereafter) upon France, and probably on her rather than on any other of our enemies, however terrible the financial losses she may have already suffered owing to her own folly and British self-seeking. We must also not forget that she has comparatively large colonial possessions, and that, should circumstances arise, England could hold on to these with impunity if we do not help ourselves to them."

(Confidential petition of the German Professors and other Intellectuals, June 20, 1915. (G., p. 134.)

"If the fortress of Longwy with the numerous blast furnaces of the region were returned to the French, then when a new war broke out, the German and Luxemburg furnaces (list of which is given) would be paralyzed in short order by a few long-range guns. Thus about 20 per cent. of the production of crude iron and of German steel would be lost. * * *

"Let us say that the high production of steel derived from the iron ore gives to German agriculture the only chance of obtaining the phosphoric acid needed when the importation of the phosphates is blockaded.

"The security of the German Empire, in a future war, requires, therefore, imperatively the ownership of all mines of iron ore, including the fortresses of Longwy and of Verdun, which are necessary to defend the region."

(Petition of the Six Industrial Associations to the Imperial Chancellor.) (G., pp. 129-130.)

"In the same way, in the case of a new victory over France, strategical reasons alone would make it certain that some territories would be annexed; and in the same way it is safe to predict that France would be compelled to compensate and to receive within her

own frontiers all those inhabitants of these territories who, for historical and ancestral reasons, do not wish to become German citizens. The future of the nations is not bound up with the domination and exploitation of neighboring countries, but with the occupation and settlement of as large and self-contained areas as possible, just as that has been their life principle in the past."

(Der Reichsbote, Jan. 7, 1913.) (N., p. 26.)

"It (the prospect of war) is entertained without emotion. The profits are calculated—the annihilation of France, an indemnity of war amounting to twenty-five milliards because it is remembered that the last time you paid up too easily—and then we shall rub our hands. You smile! That is because you don't know what Germany is today. It is a nation of shopkeepers; love of gain is its ruling passion; to earn money, to get rich quickly, is its one ideal."

(Alfred Kerr, in an interview with Georges Bourdon. The German Enigma, 1914, p. 166. Kerr is a German, editor of the review, Pan. Bourdon, a Frenchman, visited Germany in 1912, to learn from prominent Germans their views of Franco-German relations.)

"The German people is of one mind with its princes and its Emperor in the feeling that in its powerful development it must set up a new boundary post and create a great fleet which will correspond to its needs.

"Just as Emperor William the Great created the weapon by whose help we became again black, white and red, so the German people are now lending their efforts to forging the weapon through which, God willing, and in all eternity, it will remain black, white and red."

(The Kaiser's speech, Berlin, Feb. 13, 1900. Christian Gauss, p. 158. The Kaiser often refers to his grandfather, William I., as "The Great." The weapon alluded to here is the increase in the size of the army which Bismarck, in defiance of the constitution and in spite of an adverse majority in the Diet, succeeded in maintaining in 1862-1866.)

Some of the rules laid down in the *German War Book*:

"On account of the destruction of the bridge of F——, I order: The district shall pay a special contribution of 10,000,000 francs by way of amends. This is brought to the notice of the public who are informed that the method of assessment will be announced later and that the payment of the said sum will be enforced with the utmost severity. The village of F—— will be destroyed immediately by fire, with the exception of certain buildings occupied for the use of the troops."

These forms have been of great use to the German commanders in Belgium and Northern France. The closeness with which they have been followed in these conquered lands, during the present war, may be seen by reading the following proclamations and the other proclamations which are printed elsewhere.

"The City of Brussels, exclusive of its suburbs, has been punished by an additional fine of 5,000,000 francs on account of the attack made upon a German soldier by Ryckere, one of its police officials.

"The Governor of Brussels,
BARON VON LUETTWITZ.

The German officers were provided with the forms to be used in terrorizing the conquered people. The common soldiers were provided with phrase books which would enable them to impose their will upon the terrified people. Minister Brand Whitlock in his report to the State Department on September 12, 1917, writes:

"The German soldiers were provided with phrase books giving alternate translations in German and French of such sentences as:

" 'Hands up.' (It is the very first sentence in the book.)

" 'Carry out all the furniture.

" 'I am thirsty. Bring me some beer, gin, rum.

" 'You have to supply a barrel of wine and a keg of beer.

" 'If you lie to me, I will have you shot immediately.

" 'Lead me to the wealthiest inhabitants of this village. I have orders to requisition several barrels of wine.

" 'Show us the way to ———. If you lead us astray, you will be shot.' "

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

PAN-GERMANISM AND AMERICA.

"The most dangerous foe of Germany in this generation will prove to be the United States."

Dr. Otto Hötsch in *Alldeutsche Blätter*, Aug. 23, 1902. Hötsch is really speaking here of commercial war, but to him political war was a natural sequence of commercial. Hötsch is professor of history at the royal academy in Posen and at the war academy in Berlin.

"Operations against the United States of North America must be entirely different. With that country, in particular, political friction, manifest in commercial aims, has not been lacking in recent years, and has until now been removed chiefly through acquiescence on our part. However, as this submission has its limit, the question arises as to what means we can develop to carry out our purpose with force in order to combat the encroachments of the United States upon our interests. **Our main factor is our fleet.** * * * It is evident, then, that a naval war against the United States can not be carried on with success without at the same time inaugurating action on land. * * * It is almost a certainty, however, that a victorious assault on the Atlantic coast, tying up the importing and exporting business of the whole country, would bring about such an annoying situation that the Government would be willing to treat for peace.

"If the German invading force were equipped and ready for transporting the moment the battle fleet is despatched, under average conditions, these corps can begin operations on American soil within at least four weeks.*.*.* The United States at this time (1901) is not in a position to oppose our troops with an army of equal rank. * * *

"The fact that one or two of her provinces are occupied by the invaders would not alone move the Americans to sue for peace. To accomplish this end the invaders would have to inflict real material damage by injuring the whole country through the successful seizure of many of the Atlantic seaports in which the threads of the entire wealth of the Nation meet. It should be so managed that a line of land operations would be in close junction with the fleet, through which we would be in a position to seize in a short time many of these important and rich cities, to interrupt their means of supply, disorganize all governmental affairs, assume control of all useful buildings, confiscate all war and transport supplies, and lastly, to impose heavy indemnities. * * *

"As a matter of fact, Germany is the only great power which is in a position to conquer the United States."

Freiherr von Edelsheim, *Operations upon the Sea*, trans. 1914, pp. 86-92. Edelsheim was a second lieutenant in the service of the German General Staff in 1901, when he wrote these words. They are not official, but the opinions of a military man and a nobleman.

"The Germanization of America has gone ahead too far to be interrupted. Whoever talks of the danger of the Americanization of the Germans now here is not well informed or cherishes a false conception of our relations. * * * In a hundred years the American people will be conquered by the victorious German spirit, so that it will present an enormous German Empire. Whoever does not believe this lacks confidence in the strength of the German spirit.

Letter of a New York German, Robert Thiem, to the *Alldeutsche Blätter*, Sept. 20, 1902. The *Alldeutsche Blätter* thinks the author rather optimistic. Germans differ as to the outcome in America, says this Pan-German organ. Some are very pessimistic. The *Alldeutsche Blätter* thinks that the great hope is for Germans in America to retain their language.

It is therefore the duty of everyone who loves languages to see that the future language spoken in America shall be German. It is of the highest importance to keep up the German language in America, to establish German universities, improve the schools, introduce German newspapers, and to see that at American universities there are German professors of the very highest ability who will make their influence felt unmistakably on thought, science, art, and literature. If Germans bear this in mind, and help accordingly, the goal with eventually be reached. At the present moment the center of German intellectual activity is in Germany; in the remote future it will be in America. The Germans there are the pioneers of a greater German culture, which we may regard as ours in the future. He advises the Germans to compose themselves into an aristocracy of talent, which is the most effective way nowadays to obtain political power. Germans only need to grasp the situation and the future is theirs. Let them show that they mean to maintain *Deutschtum*, and then emigration may be directed to America with impunity.

Hübbe-Schleiden, in the *Alldeutsche Blätter*, February 21, 1903. [Summarized in P. G. D., pp. 319-321.] Wilhelm Hübbe-Schleiden is a traveler, student, and writer on German colonization.

"The more Germany is condemned to an attitude of passive resistance toward the United States the more emphatically must she defend her interests in Central and South America, where she to-day occupies an authoritative position. Now, in matters of equity and respect for the law the Romanic peoples in America can not be judged according to European standards, and in certain circumstances Germany will be constrained all the more to employ coercive political measures in proportion as the amount of German capital invested (in State loans, railways, plantations) in those parts increases. *For this purpose we need a fleet capable not only of coping with the miserable forces of South American States, but powerful enough, if the need should arise, to cause American to think twice before making any attempt to apply an economic Monroe Doctrine in South America.*"

"Not only North America, but the whole of America must become a bulwark of Germanic Kultur, perhaps the strongest fortress of the Germanic races."

SECTION XVI.

"It is therefore necessary to convince ourselves, and to convince the generation we have to educate that the time for rest has not arrived; *that the prediction of a supreme struggle, in which the existence and power of Germany will be at stake*, is by no means a vain chimera emanating from the imaginations of a few ambitious madmen; that this supreme struggle *will burst forth one day terrible and momentous* as all struggles between nations that serve as a prelude to great political revolutions."

From a speech by General von der Goltz, quoted by Emil Reich, *Germany's Swelled Head* (1907), 1914, pp. 52-53..

"We are all familiar with the speech that General von der Goltz made recently at the meeting of Young Germany, in which he said, among other things, '**Oh, if we could only have another war soon.**' Such are the ideas put forth by the professional soldiers."

Deputy Scheidemann, in the Reichstag, April 8, 1913.

"What our people are longing for is a great national purpose. Our present policy seems to be one of mere self-preservation. *But a progressive nation, advancing by such strides as we do, needs more territory for the employment of its energies, and if that is not to be had by peaceful means there is nothing left but war. It is the task of the Defense Association ('Wehrverein') to arouse the people to a recognition of this fact.*"

From a speech by General von Wrochem, in the local branch of the Defense Association (*Wehrverein*), as reported in the *Danzinger Neueste Nachrichten*, March 6, 1913. [N. p. 84.]

"**War is represented not merely as a possibility that might arise, but as a necessity that must come about, and the sooner the better.** In the opinion of these instigators, the German Nation needs a war; a long-continued peace seems regrettable to them just because it is a peace, no matter whether there is any reason for war or not, and therefore, in case of need, one must simply strive to bring it about. * * *

"From this dogma [that war must come] it is only a step to the next chauvinistic principle, so dear to the heart of our soldier politicians who are languishing for war—the **fundamental principle of the aggressive or preventive war.** If it be true that war is to come, then let it come at the moment which is most favorable to ourselves. In other words **do not wait until there is a reason for war, but strike when it is most convenient. And above all as soon as possible.* * ***

"There is no real issue to-day anywhere between Germany and the powers of the Triple Entente which could be said to make war unavoidable."

Otfried Nippold, *Der deutsche Chauvinismus*, 1913, p. 113, *et seq.*

"THE DAY" DAWNS.

"The fateful day draws near. * * * And even if the twilight of the gods be upon us, let it come in furious battle rather than in lingering sickness."

Count du Moulin-Eckart, speech at Stuttgart meeting of the Pan-German League, *Alldeutsche Blätter*, April 25, 1914.

"If we do not decide for war, that war in which we shall have to engage at the latest in two or three years will be begun in far less propitious circumstances. At this moment the initiative rests with us. Russia is not ready, moral factors and right are on our side, as well as might. Since we shall have to accept the contest some day, let us provoke it at once. Our prestige, our position as a great power, our honor are in question, and yet more, for it would seem that our very existence is concerned."

Militärische Rundschau, July, 1914. Quoted in the *Annual Register*, 1914, p. 305.

"Mere force or calculation gives mastery; for leadership more is required—superior culture, superior morality, respect for distinctive national characteristics, an intelligence capable of comprehending and assimilating foreign elements. These qualities insure to the people which possesses them all the world power of the future, and we Germans are that people."

Dr. Albert Gottlieb, *Der deutsche Staatsgedanke*, p. 389; in the *Grenzboten*, No. 52, Dec., 1914. [G., p. 194.]

"We know it! The German eagle will spread his wings in victory and soar to prouder heights than ever. And we will hold for all time the lands which have been fertilized by German blood. Our fiery love for our fatherland makes us strong enough to bring it the greatest sacrifices. *But may we also hold fast what we have seized and win besides whatever we require.*"

Deputy Basserman at the farewell celebration of the National Liberal representation in the Reichstag, December, 1914. [G., p. 71.]

"Concerning the conditions we may not speak, but this much must be given utterance: That in the heart of every German there lives the hope that the land conquered with so much German blood shall not be surrendered. *We must on to the the British Channel,*" etc.

Speech Apr. 18, 1915, by Vice President of the Reichstag Paasche. [G., p. 72.] After this speech some of the Social-Democratic organs expressed a doubt whether Paasche's views were those of his party, the National Liberal. The official organ, the *Nationalliberale Correspondenz*, replied that they were.

"First of all, our enemy is in the west. * * * Ninety per cent of Germans burn with the feeling that we must reckon, once for all, with England and France. Secondly, terms of peace will be decided by the military situation on the day when peace is declared. Thirdly, our enemy must be either annihilated or conciliated, and * * * a policy of conciliation in the west is impossible. We have to fight our way through to the ocean, and whatever stands in our way must be destroyed. Fourthly, *we maintain the old Balkan principle, 'the conqueror keeps what he has.'* * * * *There is nothing more to be said about Belgium.* We need an opening to the channel and we must have Antwerp. He who wants Belgium may come and take it from us. Fifthly, we must strengthen the German Empire; and that means strengthening the Empire's central power, which means Prussia."

Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung, Oct. 27, 1916. This paper is the organ of the Krupp interests. Quoted in Quarterly Review, Jan., 1917.

"*You have the upper hand.* It is not your enemies but you who are making victorious progress at the front; it is your enemies who are menaced by famine and not you. Your home army is rising to put at your disposal men, arms, munitions, foodstuffs, all in large quantities. *Demand, then, Germany, instead of giving way;* and if your enemies will not accept your demands then continue the struggle, remembering that you have to execute a judgment of God on these pirates, liars, and robbers. We Germans fear God, and nothing else in the world; and it will always be so, Demand, Germany! and you will conquer."

Der Tag, quoted in the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 4, 1917.

"Anybody who knows the present state of things in Belgian industry will agree with me that it must take at least some years—assuming that Belgium is independent at all—before Belgium can even think of competing with us in the world market. And anybody who has traveled, as I have done, through the occupied districts of France will agree with me that so much damage has been done to industrial property that no one need be a prophet in order to say that it will take more than ten years before we need think of France as a competitor or of the reestablishment of French industry."

Deputy Beumer in the Prussian Diet, week of Feb. 20-27. London Times, Feb. 27, 1917. Than the above passage there is nothing more cynical and cruel in this compilation. For the utter desolation which the Germans have wrought in the occupied territory there is here revealed a deeper motive.

"As a result of the experiences of this war the enemy countries will so protect themselves that their economically valuable possessions close to the frontier can not again be overrun so easily as was the case this time. We can not give up Longwy and Briey, because in a new war it will be impossible for us again to be in Longwy in 24 hours and in Liège in four days."

Deputy Fuhrmann in the Prussian Diet, week of Feb. 20-27, 1917. London Times, Feb. 27.

GERMANY PLEDGED TO HAGUE REGULATIONS.

For many years leaders in every civilized nation have been trying to make warfare less brutal. The great landmarks in this movement are the Geneva and Hague Conventions. The former made rules as to the care of the sick and wounded and established the Red Cross. At the first meeting at Geneva in 1864, it was agreed, and until the present war it has been taken for granted, that the wounded, and the doctors and nurses who cared for them, would be safe from all attacks by the enemy. The Hague Conventions, drawn up in 1899 and 1907, made additional rules to soften the usages of war and especially to protect noncombatants and conquered lands. Germany took a prominent part in these meetings and with the other nations solemnly pledged her faith to keep all the rules except one article in the Hague Regulations. This was article 44 which forbade the conqueror to force any of the conquered to give information. All the other rules and regulations she accepted in the most binding manner.

GERMAN POLICY OF FRIGHTFULNESS.

But Germany's military leaders had no intention of keeping these solemn promises. They had been trained along different lines. Their leading generals for many years had been urging a policy of frightfulness. In the middle of the nineteenth century von Clausewitz was looked upon as the greatest military authority, and the methods which he advocated were used by the Prussian army in its successful wars of 1866-1871. Consequently, because these wars had been successful, the wisdom of von Clausewitz's methods seemed to the Prussian army to be fully proven.

Now, the essence of Von Clausewitz's teachings was that successful war involves the ruthless application of force. In the opening chapter of his master work, *Vom Kriege* (on war) he says:

"Violence arms itself with the inventions of art and science. * * * Self-imposed restrictions, almost imperceptible and hardly worth mentioning, termed usages of international law, accompany it without essentially impairing its power * * * Now, philanthropic souls might easily imagine that there is a skilful method of disarming or subduing an enemy without causing too much bloodshed, and that this is the true tendency of the art of war. However plausible this may appear, still it is an error which must be destroyed; for in such dangerous things as war, the errors which proceeded from a spirit of 'good-naturedness' are precisely the worst. As the use of physical force to the utmost extent by no means excludes the co-operation of the intelligence, it follows that he who uses force ruthlessly, without regard to bloodshed, must obtain a superiority, if his enemy does not so use it."

In 1877-78, in the course of a series of articles upon "Military Necessity and Humanity," Gen. von Hartmann wrote in the same spirit as von Clausewitz:

FRIGHTFULNESS ADVOCATED BY GERMAN GENERALS.

"The enemy state must not be spared the want and wretchedness of war; these are particularly useful in shattering its energy and subduing its will. Individual persons may be harshly dealt with when an example is made of them, intended to serve as a warning. * * * Whenever a national war breaks out, terrorism becomes a necessary military principle. It is a gratuitous illusion to suppose that modern war does not demand far more brutality, far more violence, and an action far more general than was formerly the case. When international war has burst upon us, terrorism becomes a principle made necessary by military considerations."

In 1881 Von Moltke, who had been commander in chief of the Prussian army in the Franco-Prussian War, declared:

"Perpetual peace is a dream and not even a beautiful dream. War is an element in the order of the world established by God. By it the most noble virtues of man are developed, courage and renunciation, fidelity to duty and the spirit of sacrifice—the soldier gives his life. Without war, the world would degenerate and lose itself in materialism; the soldier who endures suffering, privation, and fatigue, who courts dangers, can not take only 'in proportion to the resources of the country.' He must take all that is necessary to his existence. One has no right to demand of him anything superhuman. The great good in war is that it should be ended quickly. In view of this, every means, except those which are positively condemnable, must be permitted. I cannot in any way, agree with the Declaration of St. Petersburg when it pretends that 'the weakening of the military forces of the enemy constitutes the only legitimate method of procedure in war.' No! One must attack all the resources of the enemy government, his finances, his railroads, his stock of provisions and even his prestige. * * *

KAISER'S "HUN" SPEECH IN 1900.

Many other examples might be cited from the writings of German generals. The very best illustration of this attitude, however, is to be found in the Emperor's various speeches, and especially in his speech to his soldiers on the eve of their departure for China in 1900. On July 27, the Kaiser went to Bremerhaven to bid farewell to the German troops. As they were drawn up, ready to embark for China, he addressed to them a last official message from the Fatherland. The local newspaper reported his speech in full. In it appeared this advice and admonition from the Emperor, the commander in chief of the army, the head of all Germany.

"No mercy will be shown! No prisoners will be taken! As the Huns, under King Atilla, made a name for themselves, which is still mighty in traditions and legends today, may the name of Germany be so fixed in China by your deeds that no Chinese shall ever again dare even to look at a German askance. * * * Open the way for **Kultur** once for all."

"As soon as you come to blows with the enemy he will be beaten."

"It is the soldier and the army, not parliamentary majorities and votes, that have welded the German Empire together. My confidence rests upon the army." (The German Emperor, in connection with laying the corner stone of a church in Berlin.—G. W. M., p. 93.)

"I am going to pronounce a blessing on this war, the blessing which is on all lips, for we Germans, no matter in what part of the world we are, all bless, bless, and bless again this world war." (Herman Bahr, *Kriegsseggen*, 1915, p. 19. Bahr is a magazine writer, and stage manager of the Deutsches Theater in Berlin.)

German Government Reversion to Barbarism.

A half-century later, after more than 50 years of progress, the German Government has gone back to the methods used by "barbarous armies" and "uncivilized people." It has deliberately adopted the policy of deporting men and women, boys and girls, and of forcing them to work for their captors; it has even compelled them to make arms and munitions for use against their allies and their own flesh and blood.

No other act of the German Government has aroused such horror and detestation throughout the civilized world. Thousands of helpless men and women, boys and girls, have been enslaved. Families have been broken up. Girls have been carried off to work—or worse—in a strange land, and their relatives have not known where they have been taken, or what their fate has been.

This system of forced labor and deportation embraced the whole of Belgium, Poland, and the occupied lands of France.

Extract from another letter to a brother:

"Schleswig, 25, 8, 14, (Aug. 25, 1914).

"Dear Brother, * * * You will shortly go to Brussels with your regiment, as you know. Take care to protect yourself against these *civilians*, especially in the villages. Do not let anyone of them come near you. *Fire without pity on everyone of them who comes too near.* They are very clever, cunning fellows, these Belgians; even the women and children are armed and fire their guns. Never go inside a house, especially alone. If you take anything to drink make the inhabitants drink first, and keep at a distance from them. *The newspapers relate numerous cases in which they have fired on our soldiers whilst they were drinking.* You soldiers must spread around so much fear of yourselves that no civilian will venture to come near you. Remain always in the company of others. *I hope that you have read the newspapers and that you know how to behave. Above all, have no compassion for these cut-throats. Make for them without pity with the butt-end of your rifle and the bayonet.* * * *

"Your brother,

"WILLI."

The System of Frightfulness.

The quotations and proclamations printed above show clearly the attitude of mind of the German military authorities. The policy of frightfulness had been exalted into a system with every minute detail worked out in advance. The *German War Book* with its "cold-blooded doctrines of the nature of war and of the means which may be employed in prosecuting war," did its work in training the German military officials. Of this book it has been well said: "It is the first time in the history of mankind that a creed so revolting has been deliberately formulated by a great civilized state." The generals gave their sanction to this policy of frightfulness. Gen. von Bornhardi was quoted in an interview in the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna, as follows:

"One cannot make war in a sentimental fashion. The more pitiless the conduct of the war, the more humane it is in reality, for it will run its course all the sooner. The war which of all wars is and must be most humane is that which leads to peace with as little delay as possible."

Statement by von Bissing.

Speaking on August 29, 1914, at Munster, of the extreme measures which the Germans had felt obliged to take against the civil population of Belgium, Gen. von Bissing said:

"The innocent must suffer with the guilty. * * * In the repression of infamy, human lives cannot be spared, and if isolated houses, flourishing villages, and even entire towns are annihilated, that is assuredly regrettable, but it must not excite ill-timed sentimentality. All this must not in our eyes weigh as much as the life of a single one of our brave soldiers—the rigorous accomplishment of duty is the emanation of a high *Kultur*, and in that, the population of the enemy countries can learn a lesson from our army."

Extract from a letter written by a German soldier to his brother. (This letter, now in the possession of the United States Government, was obtained for this pamphlet from Mr. J. C. Grew, formerly secretary to the United States Embassy at Berlin.)

"November 4, 1914.

"The battles are everywhere extremely tenacious and bloody. The Englishmen we hate most and we want to get even with them for once. While one now and then sees French prisoners, one hardly ever beholds French black troops or Englishmen. These good people are not overlooked by our infantrymen; that sort of people is mowed down without mercy. The losses of the Englishmen must be enormous. There is a desire to wipe them out, root and all."

The third letter, from the Western front, shows the same horror of the system of which the writer was a witness.

"To the

"American Government,

"Washington, U. S. A.

"Englishmen who have surrendered are shot down in small groups. With the French one is more considerate. I ask whether men let themselves be taken prisoner in order to be disarmed and shot down afterwards? Is that chivalry in battle? It is no longer a secret among the people; one hears everywhere that few prisoners are taken; they are shot down in small groups. They say naively: 'We don't want any unnecessary mouths to feed. Where there is no one to enter complaint there is no judge.' Is there then no power in the world which can put an end to these murders and rescue the victims? Where is Christianity? Where is right? Might is right.

"A SOLDIER AND MAN WHO IS NO BARBARIAN."

Belgian Warning of Danger.

Naturally the reports of the atrocities committed by the Germans and the Emperor's declaration that the war would henceforth assume a terrible character (*grausamen charakter*) caused grave anxiety among the Belgians. In order to avoid the danger of reprisals, the Belgian government, at the beginning of the invasion, had every Belgian newspaper publish each day the following notice on its first page, in large print:

"TO CIVILIANS.

"The Minister of the Interior advises civilians in case the enemy should show himself in their district:

"Not to fight;

"To utter no insulting or threatening words:

"To remain within their houses and close the windows; so that it will be impossible to allege that there was any provocation;

"To evacuate any houses or isolated hamlet which the soldiers may occupy in order to defend themselves, so that it cannot be alleged that civilians have fired;

"An act of violence committed by a single civilian would be a crime for which the law provides arrest and punishment. It is all the more reprehensible in that it might serve as a pretext for measures of oppression, resulting in bloodshed or pillage, or the massacre of the innocent population with the women and children."

In the hope of arousing the sympathy and securing the aid of the neutral nations, the Belgian government appointed a committee to ascertain the facts about the German practices. The evidence collected by the Belgian commissioners is detailed and explicit, and their reports give names, places, and dates. It is not possible, however, to

include in this book more than the following summary of the charges they make against the Germans:

"1. That thousands of unoffending civilians, including women and children, were murdered by the Germans.

"2. That women had been outraged.

"3. That the custom of the German soldiers immediately on entering a town was to break into wineshops and the cellars of private houses and madden themselves with drink.

"4. That German officers and soldiers looted on a gigantic and systematic scale, and, with the connivance of the German authorities, sent back a large part of the booty to Germany.

"5. That the pillage had been accompanied by wanton destruction and by bestial and sacrilegious practices.

"6. That cities, towns, villages, and isolated buildings were destroyed.

"7. That in the course of such destruction human beings were burnt alive.

"8. That there was a uniform practice of taking hostages and thereby rendering great numbers of admittedly innocent people responsible for the alleged wrongdoings of others.

"9. That large numbers of civilian men and women had been virtually enslaved by the Germans, being forced against their will to work for the enemies of their country, or had been carried off like cattle into Germany, where all trace of them had been lost.

"10. That cities, towns, and villages had been fined and their inhabitants maltreated because of the success gained by the Belgian over the German soldiers.

"11. That public monuments and works of art had been wantonly destroyed by the invaders.

"12. And that generally the regulations of the Hague Conference and the customs of civilized warfare had been ignored by the Germans, and that amongst other breaches of such regulations and customs, the Germans had adopted a new and inhuman practice of driving Belgian men, women, and children in front of them as a screen between them and the allied soldiers."

The German authorities undertook to defend themselves against the terrible indictment in the report published by the Belgian government and appointed a German commission, which collected a huge mass of materials designed to show that their acts of cruelty were merely acts of reprisal necessitated by the deeds of the Belgians.

The German commission declared in its findings that the German soldiers had acted with humanity, restraint, and Christian forbearance. But the sworn statements of German soldiers, which the commission published, show the reverse to be true.

German White Book Reveals Atrocities.

It has been well said that the publication of this *German White Book* was "an amazing official blunder." The neutral world, whose good opinion Germany sought, was not convinced by it that the Belgians had committed the atrocities with which the Germans charged them. On the other hand, this *White Book* published by the German government, will be accepted by everyone as conclusive evidence of the massacres and other brutal deeds which were carried out as "reprisals" by the orders of the German military authorities in Belgium. The names of the German officers who gave the terrible orders are published officially, and "frequently the very men themselves come forward and depose coldly and callously to acts which have degraded the German army and left a stain upon its banners that (future) generations of chivalry will not efface."

Indeed, in the light of the admissions of the *German White Book*, it is not too much to say that the time has already come which was spoken of by President Wilson in his dispatch to President Poincaré September 19, 1914, when he said (speaking for "a nation which abhors inhuman practices in the conduct of a war"):

"The time will come when this great conflict is over and when the truth can be impartially determined. When that time arrives those responsible for violations of the rules of civilized warfare, if such violations have occurred, and for false charges against their adversaries, must of course bear the burden of the judgment of the world."

CHARACTER OF THE MATERIAL USED IN THIS BOOK

German Sources.

In these pages, the evidence is drawn mainly from German and American sources. The German sources include official proclamations and other official utterances, letters and diaries of German soldiers, and quotations from German newspapers. The diaries which are so frequently quoted form a unique source. The *Rules for Field Service* of the Germany Army advises each soldier to keep such a diary while on active service. Very many German soldiers who have been taken prisoner had kept such diaries, and these have been confiscated by the captors. Many have been published, frequently with facsimile reproductions to guarantee their authenticity. The best known collection was made by Bédier, whom Prof. Hollmann, of the University of Berlin, properly described as "the distinguished Prof. Joseph Bédier of the Collège de France." Of Bédier's publication Prof. Nyrop, of the University of Copenhagen, says:

"He has translated the diaries and commented upon them just as one does with all old historical documents, and, in order that everyone may be in a position to check up his work, he has also accompanied the account with facsimile copies of the documents he used. Here, accordingly, at the outset every proof of the evidence which he has employed is provided. No falsification is possible. The accounts are those of eyewitnesses,

and these eyewitnesses are Germans. They tell what they themselves or their comrades have done, and Bédier accompanies their remarks with running comments which show that not only have common law and the Hague Conventions been violated, but sins have also been committed against the most elementary laws of humanity. Both the material and the presentation are unassailable. The details which are provided by the German soldiers in regard to their own violent acts are horror-striking."

TREATMENT OF CIVILIANS.

MASSACRES.

Bismarck's Idea in 1871.

"If in the territory which we occupy, we can not supply everything for our troops, from time to time we shall send a flying column into the localities which are recalcitrant. We shall shoot, hang, and burn. After that has happened a few times, the inhabitants will finally come to their senses."

The frightfulness taught by the German leaders had held full sway in Belgium. This is best seen in the entries in the diaries of the individual German soldiers.

Extracts From German War Diaries.

"During the night of August 15-16 Engineer Gr——— gave the alarm in the town of Visé. Everyone was shot or taken prisoner, and the houses were burnt. The prisoners were made to march and keep up with the troops." (From the diary of non-commissioned officer Reinhold Koehn of the Second Battalion of Engineers, Third Army Corps.)

"A horrible bath of blood. The whole village burnt, the French thrown into the blazing houses, civilians with the rest." (From the diary of Private Hassemmer, of the Eighth Army Corps.)

"In the night of August 18-19 the village of Saint-Maurice was punished for having fired on German soldiers by being burnt to the ground by the German troops (two regiments, the 12th Landwehr and the 17th). The village was surrounded, men posted about a yard from one another, so that no one could get out. Then the Uhlans set fire to it, house by house. Neither man, woman, nor child could escape; only the greater part of the live stock was carried off, as that could be used. Anyone who ventured to come out was shot down. All the inhabitants left in the village were burnt with the houses." (From the diary of Private Karl Scheufele, of the Third Bavarian Regiment of Landwehr Infantry.)

"At 10 o'clock in the evening the first battalion of the 178th marched down the steep incline into the burning village to the north of Dinant. A terrific spectacle of ghastly beauty. At the entrance to the village lay about fifty dead civilians, shot for having fired upon our troops from ambush. In the course of the night many others were also shot, so that we counted over 200. Women and children, lamp in hand, were forced to look on at the horrible scene. We ate our rice later in the midst of the corpses, for we had had nothing since morning. When we searched the houses we found plenty of wine and spirit, but no eatables. Captain Hamann was drunk." (This last phrase in shorthand.) (From the diary of Private Philipp, of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment of Infantry, Twelfth Army Corps.)

"Aug. 6th crossed frontier. Inhabitants on border very good to us and give us many things. There is no difference noticeable.

"Aug. 23rd, Sunday (between Birnal and Dinant, village of Disonge). At 11 o'clock the order comes to advance after the artillery has thoroughly prepared the ground ahead. The Pioneers and Infantry Regiment 178 were marching in front of us. Near a small village the latter were fired on by the inhabitants. About 220 inhabitants were shot and the village was burnt—artillery is continuously shooting—the village lies in a large ravine. Just now, 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the crossing of the Maas begins near Dinant * * * All villages, châteaux, and houses are burnt down during this night. It was a beautiful sight to see the fires all round us in the distance.

"Aug. 24th. In every village one finds only heaps of ruins and many dead. (From the diary of Matbern, Fourth Company, Eleventh Jäger Battalion, Marburg.)

"A shell burst near the 11th Company, and wounded seven men, three very severely. At 5 o'clock we were ordered by the officer in command of the regiment to shoot all the male inhabitants of Nomény, because the population was foolishly attempting to stay the advance of the German troops by force of arms. We broke into the houses, and seized all who resisted, in order to execute them according to martial law. The houses which had not been already destroyed by the French artillery and our own were set on fire by us, so that nearly the whole town was reduced to ashes. It is a terrible sight when helpless women and children, utterly destitute, are herded together and driven into France." (From the diary of Private Fischer, Eighth Bavarian Regiment of Infantry, Thirty-third Reserve Division.)

Other German soldiers, too, we are glad to see, show their horror at the foul deeds.

"The inhabitants have fled in the village. It was horrible. There was clotted blood on all the beards, and what faces one saw, terrible to behold! The dead, sixty in all, were at once buried. Among them were many old women, some old men, and a half-delivered woman, awful to see; three children had clasped each other, and died thus. The altar and the vaults of the church are shattered. They had a telephone there to communicate with the enemy. This morning, September 2, all the survivors were expelled, and I saw four little boys carrying a cradle, with a baby five or six months old in it, on two sticks. All this was terrible to see. Shot after shot! Thunderbolt after thunderbolt! Everything is given over to pillage; fowls and the rest all killed. I saw a mother, too, with her two children, one had a great wound on the head and had lost an eye." (From the diary of Lance-Corporal Paul Spielmann, of the Ersatz, First Brigade of Infantry of the Guard.)

* * * In the night the inhabitants of Liège became mutinous. Forty persons were shot and 15 houses demolished, 10 soldiers shot. The sights here make you cry.

"On the 23rd August, everything quiet. The inhabitants have so far given in. Seventy students were shot, 200 kept prisoners. Inhabitants returning to Liège.

"Aug. 24th. At noon with 36 men on sentry duty. Sentry duty is A 1, no post allocated to me. Our occupation, apart from bathing, is eating and drinking. We live like God in Belgium." (From the diary of Joh. van der Schoot, reservist of the Tenth Company, Thirty-ninth Reserve Infantry Regiment, Seventh Reserve Army Corps.)

"August 17th. In the afternoon I had a look at the little château belonging to one of the King's secretaries (not at home). Our men had behaved like regular vandals. They had looted the cellar first, and then they had turned their attention to the bedrooms and thrown things about all over the place. They had even made fruitless efforts to smash the safe open. Everything was topsy-turvy—magnificent furniture, silk, and even china. That's what happens when the men are allowed to requisition for themselves. I am sure they must have taken away a heap of useless stuff simply for the pleasure of looting."

"Aug. 23rd. * * * Our men came back and said that at the point where the valley joined the Meuse we could not get on any further as the villagers were shooting at us from every house. We shot the whole lot—16 of them. They were drawn up in three ranks; the same shot did for three at a time.

"* * * * The men had already shown their brutal instincts;
* * *

"The sight of the bodies of all the inhabitants who had been shot was indescribable. Every house in the whole village was destroyed. We dragged the villagers one after another out of the most unlikely corners. The men were shot as well as the women and children who were in the convent, since shots had been fired from the convent windows; and we burnt it afterwards.

"The inhabitants might have escaped the penalty by handing over the guilty and paying 15,000 francs.

"The inhabitants fired on our men again. The division took drastic steps to stop the villages being burnt and the inhabitants being shot. The pretty little village of Gûe d'Ossus, however, was apparently set on fire without cause. A cyclist fell off his machine and his rifle went off. He immediately said he had been shot at. All the inhabitants were burnt in the houses. I hope there will be no more such horrors.

"At Leppe apparently 200 men were shot. There must have been some innocent men among them. In future we shall have to hold an inquiry as to their guilt instead of shooting them.

"In the evening we marched to Maubert-Fontaine. Just as we were having our meal the alarm was sounded—everyone is very jumpy.

"September 3rd. Still at Rethel, on guard over prisoners. * * * The houses are charming inside. The middle class in France has magnificent furniture. We found stylish pieces everywhere and beautiful silk, but in what a state * * * Good God! * * * Every bit of furniture broken, mirrors smashed. The Vandals themselves could not have done more damage. This place is a disgrace to our army. The inhabitants who fled could not have expected, of course, that all their goods would have been left intact after so many troops had passed. But the column commanders are responsible for the greater part of the damage, as they could have prevented the looting and destruction. The damage amounts to millions of marks; even the safes have been attacked.

"In a solicitor's house, in which, as luck would have it, all was in excellent taste, including a collection of old lace and eastern works of art, everything was smashed to bits.

"I could not resist taking a little memento myself here and there. * * * One house was particularly elegant, everything in the best taste. The hall was of light oak; I found a splendid raincoat under the staircase and a camera for Felix." (From the diary of an officer in the One Hundred Seventy-eighth Regiment, Twelfth Saxon Corps.)

But this horror apparently was not shared by the German commander in chief, as is evident from the following:

"ORDER.

"To the People of Liège:

"The population of Andenne, after making a display of peaceful intentions towards our troops, attacked them in the most treacherous manner. With my authorization, the general commanding these

troops has reduced the town to ashes and has had 110 persons shot.

"I bring this fact to the knowledge of the people of Liège in order that they may know what fate to expect should they adopt a similar attitude.

"Liège, 22nd August, 1914.

"GENERAL VON BULOW."

Slaughter of the Innocents at Rocher Bayard.

"One scene surpasses in horror all others; it is the fusillade of the Rocher Baynard near Dinant. It appears to have been ordered by Colonel Meister. This fusillade made many victims among the nearby parishes, especially those of des Rivages and Neffe. It caused the death of nearly 90 persons, without distinction of age or sex. Among the victims were babies in arms, boys and girls, fathers and mothers of families, even old men.

"It was there that 12 children under the age of 6 perished from the fire of the executioners, 6 of them as they lay in their mothers' arms.

"The child Fiévet, 3 weeks old.

"Maurice Bétemps, 11 months old.

"Nellie Pollet, 11 months old.

"Gilda Genon, 18 months old.

"Gilda Marchot, 2 years old.

"Clara Struvay, 2 years and 6 months.

"The pile of bodies comprised also many children from 6 to 14 years. Eight large families have entirely disappeared. Four have but one survivor. Those men that escaped death—and many of whom were riddled with bullets—were obliged to bury in a summary and hasty fashion their fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters; then after having been relieved of their money and being placed in chains they were sent to Cassel [Prussia]."

Mr. Hugh Gibson, the secretary of our legation in Belgium, visited Louvain during its systematic destruction by the Germans. In *A Journal from our Legation in Belgium*, New York, 1917, pages 164-165, he relates what the German officers told him:

"It was a story of clearing out civilians from a large part of the town, a systematic routing out of men from cellars and garrets, wholesale shootings, the generous use of machine guns, and the free application of the torch—the whole story enough to make one see red. And for our guidance it was impressed on us that this would make people *respect* Germany and think twice about resisting her."

German pastors and professors far from the excitement of the firing have defended this policy of frightfulness, e. g.:

Pastor Defends Frightfulness.

"We are not only compelled to accept the war that is forced upon us * * * but are even compelled to carry on this war with a cruelty, a ruthlessness, an employment of every imaginable device, unknown in any previous war." Pastor D. Baumgarten, in *Deutsche Reden in schwerer Zeit*, "German Speeches in Difficult Days."

A PROCLAMATION BY VON BÜLOW, IN NAMUR, AUGUST, 1914.

"1. The Belgian and French soldiers must be delivered as prisoners of war before 4 o'clock in front of the prison. Citizens who do not obey will be condemned to hard labor for life in Germany.

"The rigorous inspection of houses will commence at 4 o'clock. Every soldier found will be immediately shot.

"2. Arms, powder, and dynamite must be given up at 4 o'clock. Penalty, being shot.

"Citizens who know of a store of the above must inform the burgo-master, under penalty of hard labor for life.

Von Bulow Takes Hostages in Every Street.

"3. Every street will be occupied by a German guard, who will take ten hostages from each street, whom they will keep under surveillance. If there is any rising in the street, the ten hostages will be shot.

"4. Doors may not be locked, and at night after 8 o'clock there must be lights at three windows in every house.

"5. It is forbidden to be in the street after 8 o'clock. The inhabitants of Namur must understand that there is no greater and more horrible crime than to compromise the existence of the town and the life of its citizens by risings against the German Army.

"The Commander of the Town,

"VON BÜLOW.

Namur, 25th August, 1914. (Printed by Chantraine)."

PROCLAMATION TO THE POPULATION OF RHEIMS.

"In order to insure sufficiently the safety of our troops and the tranquility of the population of Rheims, the persons mentioned have been seized as hostages by the Commander of the German Army. These hostages will be shot if there is the least disorder. On the other hand, if the town remains perfectly calm and quiet these hostages and inhabitants will be placed under the protection of the German Army.

"THE GENERAL COMMANDING.

"Rheims, 12 September, 1914."

Over Eighty Hostages in Rheims.

Beneath this proclamation there were posted the names of 81 hostages and a statement that others had also been seized as hostages. The lives of all these men depended in reality upon the interpretation which the German military authorities might give to the elastic phrase, "the least disorder," in the proclamation.

Hugh Gibson, in *A Journal from our Legation in Belgium*, page 184, explained what was likely to happen :

"Another thing is, that on entering a town, they hold the burgomaster, the procureur du roi, and other authorities as hostages to insure good behavior by the population. Of course, the hoodlum class would like nothing better than to see their natural enemies; the defenders of law and order, ignominiously shot, and they do not restrain themselves a bit on account of the hostages."

STATEMENT FROM DIARY OF BOMBARDIER WETZEL.

"Aug. 8th. First fight and set fire to several villages.

"Aug. 9th. Returned to old quarters; there we searched all the houses and shot the mayor and shot one man down from the chimney pot, and then we again set fire to the village.

"On the 18th August Letalle (?) captured 10 men with three priests because they have shot down from the church tower. They were brought to the village of Ste. Marie.

Hostages at Willekamm.

Oct. 5th. We were in quarters in the evening at Willekamm. Lieut. Radfels was quartered in the mayor's house and there had two prisoners (tied together) on a short whip, and in case anything happened they were to be killed.

Oct. 11th. We had no fight, but we caught about 20 men and shot them." (From the diary of Bombardier Wetzel, Second Mounted Battery First Kurhessian Field Artillery, Regiment No. 11.)

The Germans also found it convenient on many occasions to secure civilians, both men and women, who could be forced to march or stand in front of the troops, so that the countrymen of the civilians would be compelled first to kill their own people if they resisted the Germans. This usage is illustrated in the following:

LETTER OF LIEUT. EBERLEIN.

Civilians Used as Screens.

"October 7, 1914.

"But we arrested three other civilians, and then I had a brilliant idea. We gave them chairs, and we then ordered them to go sit out in the middle of the street. On their part, pitiful entreaties; on ours, a few blows from the butt end of the rifle. Little by little one becomes terribly callous at this business. At last they were all seated outside in the street. I do not know what anguished prayers they may have said but I noticed that their hands were convulsively clasped the whole time. I pitied these fellows, but the method was immediately effective.

"The flank fire from the houses quickly diminished, so that we were able to occupy the opposite house and thus to dominate the principal street. Every living being who showed himself in the street was shot. The artillery on its side had done good work all this time, and when, toward 7 o'clock in the evening, the brigade advanced to the assault to relieve us I was in a position to report that Saint Dié had been cleared of the enemy.

"Later on I learned that the regiment of reserve which entered Saint Dié further to the north had tried the same experiment. The four civilians

whom they had compelled in the same way to sit out in the street were killed by French bullets. I myself saw them lying in the middle of the street near the hospital."

"A. EBERLEIN,

"First-Lieutenant."

Letter published on the 7th October, 1914, in the "Vorabendblatt" of the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten*.

Minister Whitlock, in his report of September 12, 1917, to the Secretary of State, gives an instance of this German practice of seeking protection.

"No Respect to the Cassock."

"The Germans attacked Hougaerde on the 18th August; the Belgian troops were holding the Gette Bridge in the village. The Germans forced the parish priest of Autgaerden to walk in front of them as a shield. As they neared the barricade the Belgian soldiers fired and the priest was killed. After the retreat of the Belgians the Germans shot 4 men, burned 50 houses, and looted 100."

Hugh Gibson, in *A Journal from our Legation in Belgium*, page 155, gives another incident:

"Two old priests have staggered into the——legation more dead than alive after having been compelled to walk ahead of the German troops for miles as a sort of protecting screen. One of them is ill, and it is said that he may die as a result of what he has gone through."

The Commander in Chief of the German army in Belgium posted a proclamation declaring:

Villages Made Responsible.

"The villages where acts of hostility shall be committed by the inhabitants against our troops *will be burned*.

"For all destruction of roads, railways, bridges, etc., *the villages in the neighborhood of the destruction will be held responsible*.

"The punishments announced above will be carried out severely and without mercy. *The whole community will be held responsible*. Hostages will be taken in large numbers. The heaviest war taxes will be levied."

Cardinal Mercier attempted to persuade the German authorities to abandon their terrible plans, reminding them of their solemn promises in the past.

Another "Scrap of Paper."

"Malines, 19th October, 1916.

"Mr. Governor General:

"The day after the surrender of Antwerp the frightened population asked itself what would become of the Belgians of age to bear arms or who would reach that age before the end of the occupation. The entreaties of the fathers and mothers of families determined me to question the governor of Antwerp, Baron von Huene, who had the kindness to reassure me and to authorize me in his name to reassure the agonized parents. The rumor had spread at Antwerp, nevertheless, that at Liège, Namur, and Charleroi young men had been seized and taken by force to

Germany. I therefore begged Governor von Huene to be good enough to confirm to me in writing the guarantee which he had given to me orally, to the effect that nothing similar would happen at Antwerp. He said to me immediately that the rumors concerning deportations were without basis, and unhesitatingly he sent me in writing, among other statements, the following: 'Young men have no reason to fear that they will be taken to Germany, either to be there enrolled in the army or employed for forced labor.'

"This declaration, written and signed, was publicly transmitted to the clergy and to those of the Faith of the province of Antwerp, as Your Excellency can see from the document enclosed herewith, dated October 16th, 1914, which was read in all the churches.

"Upon the arrival of your predecessor, the late Baron von der Goltz, at Brussels I had the honor of presenting myself at his house and requested him to be good enough to ratify for the entire country, without time limit, the guarantees which General von Huene had given me for the province of Antwerp. The governor general retained this request in his possession in order to examine it at his leisure. The following day he was good enough to come in person to Malines to bring me his approval, and confirmed to me, in the presence of two aides-de-camp and of my private secretary, the promise that the liberty of Belgian citizens would be respected.

"To doubt the authority of such undertakings would have been to reflect upon the persons who had made them, and I therefore took steps to allay, by all means of persuasion in my power, the anxieties which persisted in the interested families.

"Notwithstanding all this, your Government now tears from their homes workmen reduced in spite of their efforts to a state of unemployment, separates them by force from their wives and children and deports them to enemy territory. Numerous workmen have already undergone this unhappy lot; more numerous are those who are threatened with the same acts of violence.

Mercier's Moving Appeal.

"In the name of the liberty of domicile and the liberty of work of Belgian citizens; in the name of the inviolability of families; in the name of moral interests which the measures of deportation would gravely compromise; in the name of the word given by the Governor of the Province of Antwerp and by the Governor General, the immediate representative of the highest authority of the German Empire, I respectfully beg Your Excellency to be good enough to reinstate in their homes those who have already been deported.

"Your Excellency will appreciate how painful for me would be the weight of the responsibility that I would have to bear as regards these families, if the confidence which they have given you through my agency and at my request were lamentably deceived.

"I persist in believing that this will not be the case.

"Accept, Mr. Governor General, the assurance of my very high consideration.

"D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER,

"Arch. of Malines."

The Commission Syndicale of Belgian workingmen also attempted to induce the German authorities to abandon their terrible plans.

"Commission Syndicale of Belgium,

"Brussels, 30th October, 1916.

To the Governor General of Belgium.

"Excellency: The measures which are being planned by your administration to force the unemployed to work for the invading power, the deportation of our unhappy comrades which has begun in the region of the *étapes*, move most profoundly the entire working class in Belgium.

"The undersigned, members and representatives of the great central socialist and independent syndicates of Belgium, would consider that they had not fulfilled their duty did they not express to you the painful sentiments which agitate the laborers and convey to you the echo of their touching complaints.

"They have seen the machinery taken from their factories, the most diverse kind of raw materials requisitioned, the accumulation of obstacles to prevent the resumption of regular work, the disappearance one by one of every public liberty of which they were proud.

Workmen Recite Their Wrongs at German Hands.

"For more than two years the laboring class more than any other has been forced to undergo the most bitter trials, experiencing misery and often hunger, while its children far away fight and die, and the parents of these children can never convey to them the affection with which their hearts are overflowing.

"Our laboring class has endured everything with the utmost calm and the most impressive dignity, repressing its sufferings, its complaints and heavy trials, sacrificing everything to its ideal of liberty and independence. But the measures which have been announced will make the population drain the dregs (of the cup) of human sorrow; the proletariat, *the poor upon whom unemployment has been forced*, citizens of a modern state, are to be condemned to forced labor without having disobeyed any regulation or order.

An Appeal for Decent Treatment.

"In the name of the families of workmen among which the most painful anxiety reigns at present, whose mothers, whose fiancées, and whose little children are destined to shed so many more tears, we beg Your Excellency to prevent the accomplishment of this painful act, contrary to international law, contrary to the dignity of the working classes, contrary to everything which makes for worth and greatness in human nature.

"We beg Your Excellency to pardon our emotion and we offer you the homage of our distinguished consideration.

"(Appended are signatures of members of the National Committee and the Commission Syndicale.)"

The Germans Have No Right to Talk About Unemployment of Belgians.

You fear also that 'the assistance which they receive will at length weigh down Belgian economic life.' We can with difficulty believe that Belgians, as you say, have had the smallness of soul to grudge in that form the bitter piece of bread and the little soup which have formed the food

of so many working families for so many months; and what, after all, do the twelve million francs amount to that are distributed each month to from 500,000 to 600,000 unemployed, in comparison with the destruction, beyond reckoning, of goods and lives which the horrors of a war in which it has not the slightest responsibility have cost and still cost our country? With the most unshakable faith in our destinies, we, the most nearly interested, know that in the near future Flanders and *Wallonie* will rise again, glorious, in history.

All Belgians Understand the German Scheme.

"Excellency, our heart and our reason refuse, then, to believe that it is for the good of our class and to avoid an additional calamity to our country, that thousands of workers are suddenly torn from their families and transported to Germany. Public sentiment has not been deceived and in reply to the grievous complaints of the victims, there echo the indignant protests of the entire population, as expressed by its representatives, its communal magistrates, and those persons who constitute the highest incarnation of law in our country.

"Furthermore, the arbitrary and brutal manner employed in the execution of these sad measures has raised all kinds of doubts regarding the object in view; the need, about all, is to obtain workmen in Germany, for Germany's profit, and for the success of its arms.

"While at Antwerp they did not take any young men from 17 to 31 years who were under the régime of control, in the Borinage they call all the men from 17 to 50 years of age; in Walloon Brabant all men over 17 years, without making any distinction between the employed and unemployed. Men of all professions and of all conditions have been taken—bakers, who have never ceased to work in our co-operatives of the Borinage, for example; mechanics, who always had employment; agricultural workmen, merchants * * * At Lessines, on the 6th instant, 2,100 persons were taken away, all workmen up to 50 years of age. Several cases are cited where old men with five or six of their sons have been exiled thus by force.

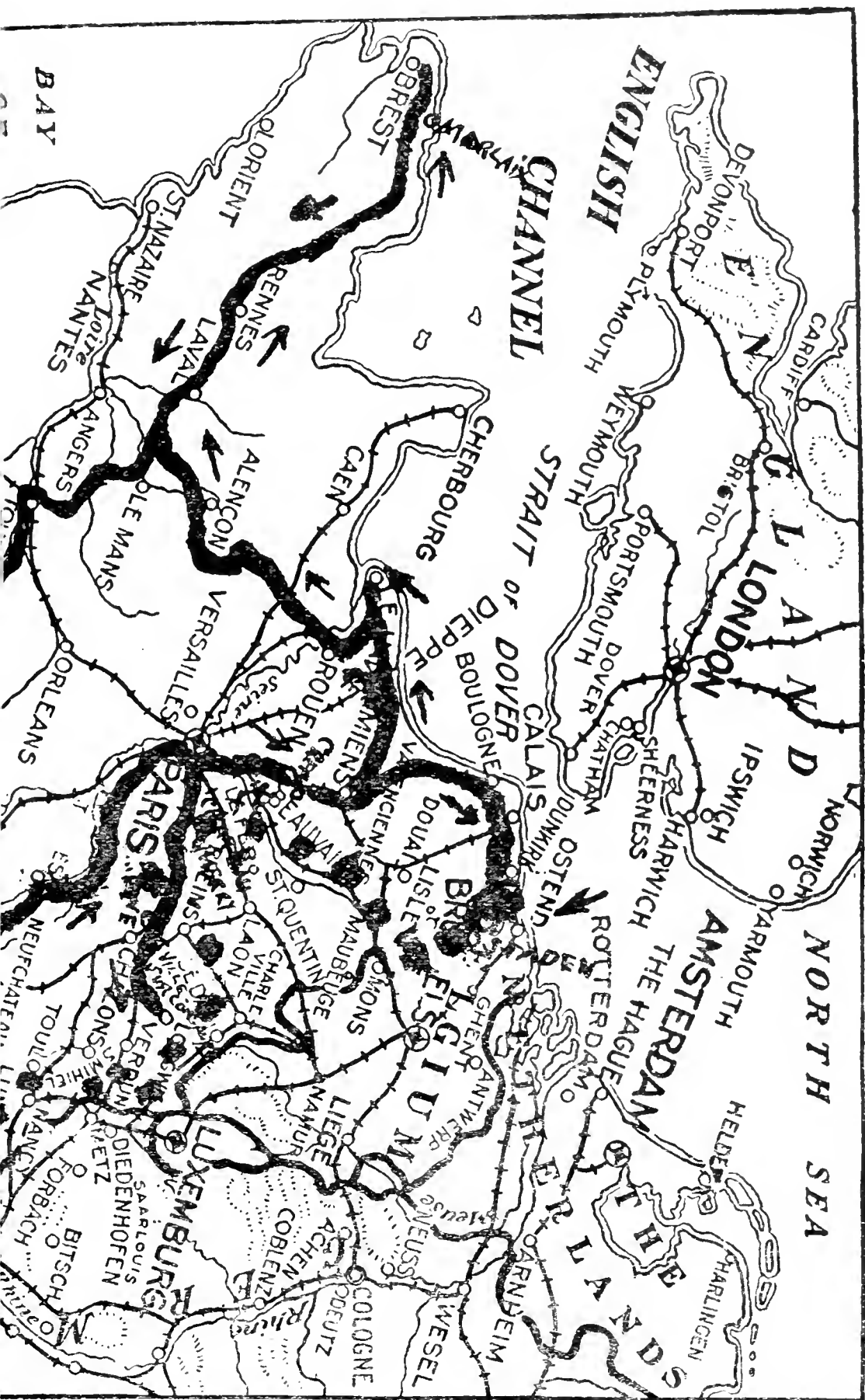
The Tears of the Mothers and the Children.

"Distressing scenes occur everywhere. The unhappy ones gathered together in the public squares are rapidly divided into gangs. They had been directed to bring a small amount of baggage; they are taken at once to the railway station and loaded in cattle cars. They are not allowed to say good-by to their families. No opportunity is given to them to put their affairs in order, even the most pressing ones. They do not know where they are going, nor for what work, nor for how long. Taken away at the beginning of the winter, after two years of privations, having no further resources and no means to provide themselves with warm clothing or with other indispensable articles, what privations are they going to endure? How will they live there? In what state will they return? This mystery and this anxiety are the cause of the ceaseless tears of the mothers and little children. Distress and despair reign in the homes.

"Listen, Excellency, to these tears and these sobs. Do not permit our past of liberty and independence to be ruined. Do not permit the dignity of our working classes, which has been acquired after so many centuries of effort, to be trodden under foot.



MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DOTTED-LINE--BATTLE-LINE-WHEN
AMERICANS STARTED-THEIR-DRIVE



"They have not weakened the courage of the soldiers of honor by their tears.

"They have bravely given to their country those whom they loved.
* * * The blood of mothers is flowing on the battle-fields.

"Those who are taken away today do not go to perform a glorious duty. They are slaves in chains who, in a dark exile, threatened by hunger, prison, death, will be called upon to perform the most odious work—service to the enemy against the fatherland.

"The mothers cannot stand by while such an abomination is taking place without making their voices heard in protest.

"They are not thinking of their own sufferings, their own moral torture, the abandonment and the misery in which they are to be placed with their children.

"They address you in the name of the inalterable rights of honor and conscience.

The Rights of Honor and Conscience.

"It has been said that women are 'all powerful suppliants.'

"We have felt authorized by this saying, Mr. Minister, to extend our hands to you and to address to your country a last appeal.

"We trust that in reading these lines you will feel at each word the unhappy heartbeats of the Belgian women and will find in your broad and humane sympathy imperative reasons for intervention.

"Only the united will of the neutral peoples energetically expressed can counterbalance that of the German authorities.

"This assistance which the neutral nations can and, therefore, ought to lend us, will it be refused to the appressed Belgians?

"Be good enough to accept, Mr. Minister, the homage of our most distinguished consideration."

(Signed by a number of Belgian women and 24 societies.)

The United States Government did not fail to respond to this touching appeal and to others of a similar nature. The American Embassy at Berlin promptly took up the burning question of the deportations with the Chancellor and other representatives of the German Government.

The American Government was not content with informal recommendations to the German Government, and on December 5, 1916, the American representative at Berlin laid this formal protest before the German chancellor:

FORMAL PROTEST OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

A Solemn Protest by United States.

"The Government of the United States has learned with the greatest concern and regret of the policy of the German Government to deport from Belgium a portion of the civilian population with the result of forcing them to labor in Germany, and is constrained to protest in a friendly spirit but most solemnly against this action which is in contravention of all precedent and those humane principles of international practice which have long been accepted and followed by civilized nations in their treatment of non-combatants in conquered territory. Furthermore, the Government of the United States is convinced that the effect of this

policy if pursued will in all probability be fatal to the Belgian relief work so humanely planned and so successfully carried out, a result which would be generally deplored and which, it is assumed, would seriously embarrass the German Government."

FRANCE.

German Practices Were the Same in All Occupied Regions.

In France the German system of forced labor and deportations, with its attendant callousness, brutalities, and horrors, was the same as in Belgium. Inasmuch as the German system in action has been adequately illustrated in the foregoing pages on Belgium, it will suffice in this part simply to show the real identity of German practice in the two occupied regions.

NOTICE DISTRIBUTED TO HOUSES IN LILLE.

Inhabitants of Lille Given Ninety Minutes to Get Ready to Depart.

"All the inhabitants of the house, with the exception of children under fourteen and their mothers, and also of old people, must prepare themselves for transportation in an hour and a half's time.

"An officer will decide definitely what persons will be taken to the concentration camps. For this purpose all the inhabitants of the house must assemble in front of it; in case of bad weather they may remain in the passage. The door of the house must remain open. All protests will be useless. No inmate of the house, even those who are not to be transported, may leave the house before 8 a. m. (German time).

"Each person will be permitted to take 30 kilograms of baggage; if anyone's baggage exceeds that weight, it will all be rejected without further consideration. Packages must be separately made up for each person and must bear an address legibly written and firmly affixed. This address must contain the surname and the Christian name and the number of the identity card.

Must Carry Their Own Cooking Utensils.

"It is absolutely necessary that each person should, in his own interest, provide himself with eating and drinking utensils, as well as with a woolen blanket, good shoes, and body linen. Everyone must carry his identity card on his person. Anyone attempting to evade transportation will be punished without mercy.

"ETAPPEN-KOMMANDANTUR."

Lille, *April, 1916.*

PROTEST OF BISHOP CHAROST, OF LILLE, ADDRESSED TO GENERAL VON GRAEVENITZ.

"Monsieur le Général: It is my duty to bring to your notice the fact that a very agitated state of mind exists among the population.

"Numerous removals of women and girls, certain transfers of men and youth, and even of children, have been carried out in the districts of Tourcoing and Roubaix without judicial procedure or trial.

Appeals to the Humanity of the Commander.

"You are a father; you know that there is not in the order of humanity a right more honorable or more holy than that of the family. For every Christian the inviolability of God, who created the family, attaches to it. The German officers who have been billeted for a long time in our homes know how deep in our hearts we of the North hold family affection and that it is the sweetest thing in life to us. Thus to dismember the family by tearing youths and girls from their homes is not war; it is for us tortures—unlimited moral torture. The violation of family rights is doubled by a violation of the sacred demands of morality. Morality is exposed to perils, the mere idea of which is revolting to every honest man, from the

The Methods of Deportation a Danger to Morals.

promiscuity which inevitably accompanies removals *en masse*, involving mixture of the sexes, or, at all events, of persons of very unequal moral standing. Young girls of irreproachable life, who have never committed any worse offense than that of trying to pick up some bread or a few potatoes to feed a numerous family, and who have besides paid the light penalty for such trespass, have been carried off. Their mothers, who have watched so closely over them and had no other joy than that of keeping their daughters beside them, in the absence of father and sons fighting or killed at the front—these mothers are now alone. They bring to me their despair and their anguish. I am speaking of what I have seen and heard. I know that you have no part in these harsh measures. You are by nature inclined toward justice; that is why I venture to turn to you; I beg you to be good enough to forward without delay to the German High Military Command this letter from a Bishop, whose deep grief they will easily imagine. We have suffered much for the last twenty months, but no stroke of fortune could be comparable to this; it would be as undeserved as it is cruel and would produce in all France an

Hopes for Restoration of the Deported.

indelible impression. I cannot believe that the blow will fall. I have faith in the human conscience and I preserve the hope that the young men and girls of respectable families will be restored to their homes in answer to the demand for their return and that sentiments of justice and honor will prevail over all lower considerations.

"ALEXIS ARMAND,
"Bishop."

Sometimes a Kind-hearted Officer Could Not Carry Out the Brutal Orders.

"Tears of despair on the part of parents and children so ruthlessly separated did not soften the hearts of the brutal Germans. Sometimes, however, a more kind-hearted officer yielded to too great a despair, and did not choose all the persons whom he should—by the terms of his instructions—have separated.

"These girls and lads were taken in street cars to factories, where they were numbered and labelled like cattle and grouped to form convoys. In these factories they remained twelve, twenty-four, or thirty-six hours until a train was ready to remove them.

"The deportation began with the villages of Roncq, Halluin, etc., then Tourcoing and Roubaix. In towns the Germans proceeded by districts.

Numbers Deported.

"In all about 30,000 persons are said to have been carried off up to the present. This monstrous operation has taken eight to ten days to accomplish. It is feared, unfortunately, that it may begin again soon. Departures took place in freight cars to the sound of the "Marseillaise."

Young Men and Girls Lodged in "Disgraceful Promiscuity."

"It is known from the young men and girls, since sent back to their families for reasons of health, that in the Department of the Ardennes the victims are lodged in a terrible manner, in disgraceful promiscuity; they are compelled to work in the fields. It is unnecessary to say that the inhabitants of our towns are not trained to such work. The Germans pay them 1.50 m. But there are complaints of insufficient food.

"They were very badly received in the Ardennes. The Germans had told the Ardennais that these were "volunteers" who were coming to work, and the Ardennais proceeded to receive them with many insults, which only ceased when the forcible deportation, of which they were the victims, became known.

"Feeling ran especially high in our towns. Never has so iniquitous a measure been carried out. The Germans have shown all the barbarity of slave drivers.

"The families so scattered are in despair and the morale of the whole population is gravely affected. Boys of 14, schoolboys in knickerbockers, young girls of 15 and 16 have been carried off, and the despairing protests of their parents failed to touch the hearts of the German officers or rather executioners.

"One last detail: The persons so deported are allowed to write home once a month; that is to say, even less often than military prisoners."

"Such are the declarations which we have collected and which, without commentary, confirm in an even more striking way the facts which we took the liberty of laying before you.

"We do not wish here to enter into the question of provisioning in the invaded districts; others, better qualified than ourselves, give you, as we know, frequent information. It is enough for us to describe in a few words the situation from this aspect:

"The provisioning is very difficult; food, apart from that supplied by the Spanish-American Committee, is very scarce and terribly dear. * * * People are hungry and the provisioning is inadequate by at least a half; our population is suffering constant privations and is growing noticeably weaker. The death rate, too, has increased considerably.

People Rely on the Neutral Powers.

"Sometimes inhabitants of the invaded territories speak with a note of discouragement, crying apparently. 'We are forsaken by everyone.' We, on the other hand, are hopeful, Monsieur le Président, that the energetic intervention on the part of neutrals, which the French Government is sure to evoke, will soon bring to an end these measures which rouse the wrath of all to whom humanity is not an empty word. * * *

"With all confidence in the sympathy of the Government we venture to address a new and pressing appeal to your generous kindness and far-reaching influence in the name of those who are suffering on behalf of the whole country."

(Signed on behalf of various specified organizations by Toulemonde, Charles Droulers, Léon Hatine-Dazin, and Louis Lorthiois.)

"PARIS, 15th June, 1916, 3, rue Taitbout."

STRIKING EVENTS OF WAR ENDED BY HUNS' SURRENDER.

History's Greatest Struggle Has Raged on Land and Sea and in Air
Since July 28, 1914.

Cost in Blood and Wealth Reaches Staggering Total.

On June 28, 1914, the Archduke Ferdinand, Heir Apparent to the throne of Austria, and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, while on a visit to Sarajevo, Bosnia, were shot to death by Gavrio Prinzip, a Serbian student.

The world showed passing interest; dukes and princes, even kings had been slain before and nothing of importance had followed. There had been talk for forty years of a great world war that was to come sometime, but as civilization had advanced and engines of destruction had been developed to a staggering degree of power, people looked upon war as an impossibility; certainly the assassination of an Archduke would not bring it about.

It was playtime in Europe. Already the great summer crowds of American visitors on pleasure bent were pouring in at every port. They read of the murder and turned their attention to other things.

But in the chancelleries and Departments of State, men wore an anxious look. It had been learned since that the mighty war machine and plans of the Hohenzollerns, after more than forty years of preparation, were ready for use, and only the pretext was sought to plunge the world into mourning that one man might dominate it.

France was believed to be a weakling; Russia, honeycombed with graft and incompetence, was looked upon as a negligible quantity; England was occupied with the suffrage and Irish questions, and would have no time or power to interfere, for Hohenzollern believed that Ireland and India would seize the opportunity to declare themselves independent. The United States was across the sea, peaceful without an army, without military experience.

On July 5, according to the confession of the Baron Wangenheim, German Ambassador to Turkey, to Henry Morgenthau, the American Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, there was a secret meeting in Berlin and the decision was reached to use this assassination as a pretext for the long-planned war.

But the intended victims must be lulled to slumber. The Kaiser went to Norway on a pleasure tour. He must be "surprised" when the blow was struck.

Nearly a month passed. On July 23, humanity was surprised by the ultimatum delivered by the government of the aged Francis Joseph of Austria to little Serbia; it imposed terms which no self-respecting nation could accept. They were uncalled for, insulting. The world cried out at the injustice of it all. Serbia, however, in the hope of preventing the carnage which now loomed as a terrible probability, accepted all the humiliating terms but one, and on this it asked further information. Austria answered with her cannon.

July 28 was the fateful date. The Kaiser had hurried back to Berlin, and every capital in Europe knew the portent of things. All efforts at mediation had failed. Neither Germany nor Austria, bent on war, would listen to reason or discuss matters.

Europe has been drenched with blood; millions of lives have been snuffed out, property worth hundreds of billions of dollars, has been destroyed, fair lands have been laid waste, ancient cities and priceless treasures of art and literature have been converted into shapeless ruin, and misery that man has not known before has spread to every quarter of the globe.

Today, his hopes blasted, every scheme gone awry, deserted by his dupes and allies, William Hohenzollern, deprived of throne and power, sees his once mighty empire a ruin in the hands of the Red Terror, and he is left alone to contemplate the terrible catastrophe he has brought about while the civilized world is singing Hosannas of Victory.

August, 1914, was a month of declaration of war. On the first day Germany declared war on Russia; on the third it declared war on France, and demanded of Belgium the right to march her troops through that neutral country to attack her neighbor on the west and south. But Belgium was true to her treaties and refused, whereupon the same day Germany declared war on Belgium. Then, to the disgust of Germany and Austria, Italy, the third nation of the Triple Alliance, declared her neutrality, basing her action that the alliance was for defense, and not offense.

England, a signatory to the treaty which guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, demanded that Germany respect that treaty, but the German chancellor termed this sacred obligation a "scrap of paper," and refused. August 4, England, true to her promises, declared war on Germany. In anticipation her mighty High Seas Fleet had been mobilized and had sailed away. Germany's ports were blocked from the outset, and British men-of-war began scouring the seas for such of the Kaiser's warships as were not locked up at home. In a trice the German merchant marine sought shelter in neutral ports.

August 5, Montenegro declared war on Austria, and the American Congress voted money and planned relief for the thousands of American tourists in Europe who were cut off and left stranded by the war. August 6 Austria declared war on Russia. August 7 the German army occupied the city of Liege and the first British troops landed on French soil. The French took Altkirk, in Alsace. Two days later they took Muelhausen, and the same day Serbia declared war on Germany. August 11 German troops entered France by way of Luxemburg, and the day's declarations of war were of France on Austria and Montenegro on Germany. The next day England declared war on Austria.

On the 15th, from the extreme east came Japan's ultimatum to Germany to give up her Chinese possession of Kiao-Chau. On the 20th the Belgian government abandoned Brussels. On the 25th the invaders destroyed Louvain, with its library and all its priceless, irreplaceable treasures of ancient volume and manuscript. The same day Austria declared war on Japan. The month found the Germans advanced as far as Amiens, in France, while Russia was pouring her armies into East Prussia and Galicia.

By September 3 the German rush had reached such a menacing position that Paris was imperiled, and the French government removed to Bordeaux. But on the 7th the drive was checked and the Germans began to fall back, continuing to do so until much French territory had been recovered, and Paris was saved from any menace.

The submarine, destined to play such an important part in the war, showed its might on September 22 by sinking the British cruisers Aboukir,

Cressy and Bisque. Antwerp fell to the invaders October 9, Ghent October 12 and Lille October 13. On that day Prinzip, whose shot was used as the excuse for the war, was placed on trial at Sarajevo. October 29 he was sentenced to 20 years in prison, and four of his associates were condemned to the gallows. On the 30th Russia declared war on Turkey.

With the war in full swing, incident followed incident without cessation. The more important events in chronological order follow:

1914.

November 1, British squadron sunk by German ships off Chile.

November 5, Great Britain declares war on Turkey and annexed Cyprus.

November 7, Japanese capture Kiao-Chau.

November 9, Germans surrender Tsingtau to Japanese.

November 18, Turks fire on U. S. S. Tennessee in Smyrna harbor.

November 19, American government demands explanation from Turkey.

November 27, Secretary Bryan announces that the Tennessee incident is closed.

December 2, Austrians capture Belgrade, Serbia's capital.

December 7, Serbians destroy Austria's army of invasion.

December 8, British fleet destroys German fleet, consisting of the cruisers Leipzig, Scharnhorst, Gniessenau and Nuernberg, off the Falkland Islands.

December 14, Serbians retake Belgrade.

December 16, Germans shell British coast towns of Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby, killing 93 civilians.

December 27, United States protests against British stoppage of American trade.

1915.

January 2, the Russians started the new year by invading Hungary at four points.

January 6, Russians defeat Turks at Sarikamysh, destroying an entire army corps.

January 25, British ships sink German cruiser Bluecher in the North Sea and win a battle against Boer rebels at Uppington, Bechuanaland, South Africa.

February 2, Great Britain makes food contraband.

February 3, Anglo-French fleet destroys four Turkish forts at the Dardanelles.

February 4, Boer rebels surrender to British, who also rout the Turks north of Suez.

February 5, Germany hurls a mighty force against Russia at Borijnow, and is defeated. British smash Turks at Suez.

February 11, the United States warns both Great Britain and Germany not to abuse the American flag or attack American ships.

February 16, American protests proposed German blockade of British Isles.

February 18, Germany rejects America's protest.

February 21, American steamship Evelyn sunk by a mine.

February 23, American ship Carib sunk by a mine in the North Sea.

February 27, General Botha leads a British invasion of German West Africa.

March 1, Great Britain declares a virtual blockade of the German coast.

March 10, German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich runs the British blockade and later interns at Newport News, announcing the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye.

March 18, British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles.

March 22, Russians capture the Galician fortress of Przemyśl.

March 23, Allied troops land at Gallipoli.

March 25, Turks massacre American missionaries and other Christians to the number of 20,000 in Persia. Russia begins terrific battle in the Carpathians and captures Lupkow Pass.

March 27, French capture heights of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

March 28, Germans torpedo British passenger steamship Falaba off South Wales, and 112 passengers are lost.

April 5, America demands reparation from Germany for the sinking of the Frye.

April 9, Germany agrees to compensate owners of the Frye. French capture Les Eparges, dominating the Woëvre.

April 11, German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm arrives at Newport News, and later interns.

April 12, German Ambassador von Bernstorff, ignoring the government, calls on the American people to stop exporting arms and munitions to the Allies.

May 2, Austria wins great victory over Russians in West Galicia.

May 7, British liner Lusitania sunk without warning by German submarine off Kinsale, Ireland, entailing the loss of more than 1,200 persons, among whom were more than 100 Americans. Contrary to all international law, the German Ambassador had impudently warned Americans from sailing on this ship.

May 8, Germans capture Libau, Russia.

May 13, President Wilson sends stern note to Germany, demanding reparation for the loss of American lives on the Lusitania and demanding that submarine attacks on passenger vessels cease.

May 22, Italy declares war on Austria.

May 24, Italians invade Austria.

May 31, Germany replies to American Lusitania note, and intimates that the vessel carried troops and munitions. Washington dissatisfied with the reply.

June 2, Teutons recapture Przemyśl, San Marino declares war on Austria.

June 3, British advance in Mesopotamia and occupy Amara, Asiatic Turkey.

June 9, William Jennings Bryan resigns as Secretary of State.

June 10, President Wilson sends another vigorous note to Germany on the Lusitania matter and reiterates his demands for the observance of international law.

June 14, General Mackensen begins drive against Russians.

June 15, French airmen bomb Karlsruhe, in Baden.

June 22, Teutons occupy Lemberg.

June 30, Russians win naval battle in the Baltic Sea.

July 5, United States refused to negotiate informally with Germany on its reply to the Lusitania notes. Government takes over German wireless station at Sayville, Long Island. British capture all of German Southwest Africa.

July 19, Greatest battle to date of the war begins in Russian Poland, with 6,000,000 men engaged and covering a front of 900 miles. Italians make big gains in Austria.

August 4, British reply to American protest asserts that nation is acting strictly in accordance with international law, and expresses a willingness to submit disputed questions to arbitration. Germany asserts in note that sinking of the Frye was legal.

August 5, Germans capture Warsaw, capital of Poland.

August 10, Turkish army of 90,000 defeated by Russians in Armenia.

August 14, German submarine sinks British transport Royal Edward, in the Aegean Sea, and 1,000 soldiers and sailors are lost.

August 19, White Star liner Arabic sunk by German submarine; 20 lives lost.

August 26, Germans occupy Russian fortress of Brest-Litovsk.

September 1, Germany agrees to sink no more merchant ships without warning.

September 10, President Wilson demands that Austria recall its Ambassador, Dr. Dumba.

September 22, Bulgaria orders her army mobilized.

September 24, Greece orders the mobilization of her army and navy.

September 25, Entente Allies begin big drive against Germans from North Sea to Verdun and take 20,000 prisoners.

September 28, British smash German line at Loos.

October 5, Germany disavows sinking of the Arabic and offers to pay indemnity. The United States demands of Turkey that massacre of Armenians cease.

October 6, French and British troops land at Salonika. King Constantine dismisses Premier Venizelos.

October 7, Austro-German invasion of Serbia begins.

October 10, Bulgarians invade Serbia and declares war against her. Greece refuses aid to Serbia promised by treaty.

October 15, Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.

October 16, France declares war on Bulgaria.

October 19, Russia and Italy declare war on Bulgaria.

November 6, Germans capture Nish, Serbia.

November 8, Secretary Lansing tells Great Britain that blockade is illegal.

December 1, British army in Mesopotamia driven back to Kut-el-Amara. America demands of Austria an explanation of the sinking of the Italian passenger liner Ancona.

December 4, Henry Ford's peace ship sails.

December 9, Germany announces the conquest of Serbia.

December 16, Austria replying to the Ancona note, evades the issue.

December 19, British withdraw army from the Gallipoli.

December 23, America sends second note to Austria on the Ancona question. German reply to last Frye note is unsatisfactory.

December 25, Henry Ford, ill, leaves peace party and starts for home.

December 30, Austria yields in part on Ancona matter, agrees to punish submarine commander and admits American contention as to the safety of passengers. British passenger steamship Persia sunk without warning in the Mediterranean. R. M. McNeely, American Consul, and 200 others drown.

January 7, Von Bernstorff agrees that no merchant ship shall be sunk until all passengers have been made safe and assures full satisfaction in the Persia incident.

January 11, Germans begin big offensive in Champagne and are repulsed by the French.

January 28, President Wilson asks all belligerents to agree to the disarming of merchant ships and to rules on submarine warfare.

February 1, British steamship Appam, supposed to be lost, enters Norfolk harbor under a German prize crew.

February 4, Germany refuses to admit the illegality of the Lusitania sinking.

February 14, all single men in Great Britain called to the colors.

February 23, Germans begin drive on Verdun.

February 26, Germans take Fort Douaumont, of Verdun defenses, after suffering heavy losses.

March 3, United States Senate tables Gore resolution warning Americans off armed merchantmen.

March 4, French report loss of auxiliary cruiser Provence, with about 3,000 soldiers.

March 7, House of Representatives tables McLemore resolution warning Americans off armed merchantmen.

March 8, Germany declares war on Portugal.

March 20, Allied airmen raid Zeebrugge.

March 24, British steamship Sussex, with Americans on board, torpedoed.

March 27, President Wilson demands explanation from Germany on the sinking of the Sussex.

April 1, Zeppelin raid on England kills 28, injures 44.

April 2, second Zeppelin raid on England kills 16 and wounds 100.

April 4, new British budget, \$9,000,000,000, largest in worlds' history.

April 10, Germans start offensive near Verdun.

April 11, Germany denies sinking the Sussex, but admits sinking several others, including the Eagle Point and Manchester Guardian.

April 12, President Wilson sends ultimatum on Sussex to Germany and summons Congress to tell why. Russians capture Trebizond.

April 19, Russian army lands at Marseilles. French begin offensive at Verdun.

April 24, Irish rising in Dublin. Twelve persons killed.

April 28, British garrison at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to Turkey.

May 1, Irish rebellion ends. Leaders, including President Pearce, executed.

May 5, Germany tells United States illegal U-boat methods will stop if the United States force Great Britain to raise her blockade.

May 10, Germany admits sinking the Sussex.

May 23, French make large gains in Verdun section.

May 27, United States demands that Allies stop illegal seizure of mails.

May 31, Sea battle off Jutland. British lose 14 ships; German losses heavy, but concealed.

June 2, Russia begins new offensive against Austria.

June 7, Earl Kitchener and staff lost when British cruiser Hampshire is sunk on the way to Russia.

June 11, Russians force Austrians back 25 miles on a 100-mile front, taking 108,000 prisoners.

June 15, Russians recapture Czernowitz.

July 1, Allies begin grand offensive on both sides of the Somme and make large gains.

July 5, General Foch captures second German system of fortified line on a 10-mile front and several towns.

July 10, German merchant submarine Deutschland reaches Baltimore.

July 12-14, British make substantial gains in France.

July 22, Russians pierce von Hindenburg's line at several points and also drive Austrians back.

August 1, German merchant submarine Deutschland leaves Baltimore for Germany.

August 3, Sir Roger Casement hanged for treason.

August 8, Italians capture Goritzia.

August 9, Germans execute Captain Fryatt of the British steamship Brussels for an alleged attack on a submarine.

August 23, Deutschland reaches Germany, completing the first round trip across the ocean of a submarine merchantman in the history of the world.

August 27, Rumania declares war on Austria and Germany declares war on Rumania.

September 25, Allies capture Combles and Thiepval.

October 7, the German war submarine U-53 reaches Newport, R. I.

October 8, U-53 sinks five British and neutral steamships off Nantucket and survivors are rescued by American warships.

October 12, Italians make new drive on Carso plateau.

October 16, Entente powers recognize Greek Government set up by Venezelos, occupy Athens and take over navy and forts.

October 29, British steamship Marina, with 50 Americans on board, sunk without warning.

November 1, German merchant submarine Deutschland reaches New London, Connecticut. Italians begin new offensive against Austrians and take 15,000 prisoners.

November 8, American steamship Columbian attacked by German submarine.

November 21, Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, dies.

November 22, Germans sink British Hospital Ship Britannic. Fifty lives lost.

December 6, Austro-Germans capture Bucharest.

December 11, Deutschland reaches Bremen.

December 12, Germany and her allies propose peace.

December 14, Entente Allies demand reparation, restitution and security for the future.

December 21, President Wilson tells Europe America has been brought to the verge of war and demands peace terms as a basis for future conduct.

1917.

January 9, Allies reply to President Wilson, giving peace terms.

January 22, President Wilson tells Senate peace without victory necessary if United States enters league to enforce peace.

February 1, Germany declares U-boat blockade and says that all neutral ships entering defined zone will be sunk without warning.

February 3, the United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany. Federal officers seize German liner Kronprinzessin Cecile. American steamship Housatonic sunk near Scilly Islands by submarine.

February 10, British passenger steamship California sunk without warning; forty-six drown.

February 26, President Wilson asks Congress for authority to use armed forces to protect American rights and shipping. Cunard liner Laconia torpedoed, and three Americans were killed.

March 1, State Department reveals German plot to induce Mexico and Japan to invade the United States.

March 7, the President decides to arm merchant ships in spite of Congress' refusal to approve.

March 12, President Wilson notifies nations armed guard will protect American ships. British capture Bagdad.

March 14, American steamship Algonquin torpedoed without warning. Russian revolution announced in Petrograd. Czar dethroned.

March 17, British take Bapaume.

March 24, Massachusetts National Guard called out.

March 29, British defeat 20,000 Turks in Palestine.

April 2, President Wilson calls on Congress to declare a state of war with Germany.

April 4, Senate votes for war, 82 to 6.

April 6, House passes war resolution, 373 to 50, and President Wilson issues proclamation of war with Germany. German ships in American ports seized.

April 9, Austria severed diplomatic relations with the United States. British break German lines and capture Vimy Ridge. Brazil severs diplomatic relations with Germany.

April 10, Eddystone munitions works explosion causes 150 deaths.

April 21, British mission headed by Foreign Secretary Balfour lands in the United States.

April 24, French mission with Marshal Joffre lands in the United States.

May 2, American steamship Rockingham sunk by submarine.

May 5, Secretary Balfour addresses Congress.

May 11, President Wilson names American commission, headed by Elihu Root, to Russia.

May 12, British smash Hindenburg line from Arras to Bullecourt.

May 14, First American Liberty Loan, for \$2,000,000,000 started.

May 18, National Guard called into Federal service to mobilize July 15. The President signs the draft bill calling into service men from 21 to 30 years.

June 5, Registration for the draft takes place.

June 6, British capture Messines-Wytschaete salient in greatest mining operation.

June 8, Major-General John J. Pershing, American commander, reaches England.

June 13, General Pershing arrives in Paris.

June 14, First Liberty Loan oversubscribed.

June 26, First American troops arrive in France.

July 13, First draft of 687,000 men called to colors.

July 17, Von Bethmann Hollweg, German Chancellor, resigns.

July 25, Austro-Germans capture Stanislaw, Tarnopol and Nodvorna, Galicia, and Russians are in full retreat.

August 13, Greece definitely at war with Central Powers.

August 14, Pope Benedict proposes peace.

August 29, President Wilson tells the Pope no peace can be signed with the present German Government.

September 3, German aircraft raid Chatham, England, killing 108 British sailors in barracks.

September 7, German airmen bomb American hospitals in France, killing three persons.

September 12, Argentine dismisses German Minister Luxburg owing to American disclosures of his activities.

September 15, First American drafted men start for camp.

September 16, Kerensky declares Russian republic.

September 20, State Department reveals that Bernstorff had asked German Government for \$50,000 to influence Congress.

September 24, Secretary Lansing discloses German plot to spread disease in Rumania by means of microbes.

October 1, Second Liberty Loan drive, for \$3,000,000, begun.

October 4, British make gains in Flanders.

October 16, Sedition and arson sweep the United States and there are numerous fires and explosions in war industries.

October 20, Two German raiders in North Sea destroy nine merchant ships and two destroyers. American transport Antilles sunk by submarine and 70 lives are lost.

October 23, German Chancellor Michaelis resigns.

October 25, Italians driven back across the Isonzo.

October 27, First American shot fired at Germans by an artilleryman.

October 28, Americans capture their first war prisoner.

October 30, Italian army in full retreat.

November 1, British capture Beersheba, Palestine. Kerensky announces that Russia is tired of war, and that the Allies must assume the burden.

November 3, First Americans taken prisoner by Germans.

November 6, New American-Japanese agreement guaranteeing open door and integrity of China announced.

November 7, British capture Gaza, Palestine.

November 8, Kerensky deposed.

November 10, Lenine announced as Premier of Russia by Bolsheviks. Trotsky Foreign Minister. Bolsheviks demand immediate peace.

November 19, American destroyer Chauncey sunk.

November 21, British use tanks in attack on Hindenburg line on a 32-mile front.

November 24, Bolsheviks begin peace negotiations with Central Powers.

December 4, President Wilson asserts Prussian military masters must be crushed and asks Congress to declare war on Austria.

December 5, Rumania forced to accept a German peace.

December 6, explosion on French munitions ship at Halifax kills 1,500 persons, injures thousands, destroys thousands of buildings and renders 20,000 persons homeless. American destroyer Jacob Jones sunk, 60 lives lost.

December 10, British capture Jerusalem.

December 27, Germany offers peace on basis of no annexations and no indemnities.

December 28, American Government takes over the railroads.

1918.

January 8, President Wilson states war aims.

January 15, American Government submits evidence that former French Premier Caillaux was involved with Bolo Pasha in a conspiracy to spread German propaganda.

January 17, Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, orders all factories except war plants closed for five days, and all mercantile establishments to close on 11 successive Mondays.

January 19, American troops take over Toul sector.

January 23, Austrians retreat on a wide front west of the Piave.

January 31, nation-wide strikes in Germany.

February 7, British transport Tuscania, carrying American troops, torpedoed off Irish coast. One hundred and seventy lives lost.

February 9, Ukraine signs peace with Germany and Austria.

February 11, Bolsheviki declare war at an end and order troops to disband.

February 19, Germans resume invasion of Russia and occupy Dvinsk.

February 21, British in Palestine capture Jericho.

March 2, American troops repulse Germans in Toul sector and along Chemin des Dames.

March 3, Bolsheviki sign an abject peace with Teutonic nations.

March 9, Rumania makes peace with Bolsheviki.

March 11, Secretary of War Baker reaches Paris. Austrian airmen bombard Naples and German airmen bomb Paris, killing 100 persons in the latter city. Americans raid German trenches.

March 12, sixty German airmen raid Paris, causing 179 casualties.

March 14, German troops occupy Odessa.

March 21, British begin big drive on 59-mile front from Arras to St. Quentin.

March 23, Paris bombarded by long range gun.

March 25, Germans capture Peronne and Bapaume. American engineers aid in opposing them.

March 28, British report destruction of entire Turkish army in the Hit area, Mesopotamia. General Foch named generalissimo of Allied forces.

April 5, French repulse massed German attack in Montdidier sector.

April 10, Americans enter Picardy and help beat Germans back from Amiens.

April 15, Germans take Messines Ridge and Balleul.

April 21, German picked troops penetrate American sector, but are driven back.

April 23, British naval forces raid Zeebrugge and Ostend, block harbor by sinking cement-laden vessels and destroy lock gates.

April 24, first half million Americans in France.

April 26, Germans capture Kemmel Hill.

April 30, France bestows war medal on 122 Massachusetts soldiers for valor.

May 1, alien enemy property taken over by United States Government announced as \$280,000,000 to date.

May 2, Secretary Baker asks Congress for permission to raise an unlimited number of troops.

May 4, President Wilson commutes death sentence of four American soldiers.

May 11, National army men parade in London before King George.

May 19, Major Lufbury, American Ace, killed in air battle.

May 21, General Peyton C. March made Chief of Staff of the American Army.

May 22, German airmen raid Allied hospitals, killing several hundred.

May 23, British transport Moldavia sunk, 53 American soldiers drown. Germany releases a million Russian prisoners, reduced to skeletons, and most of them suffering from tuberculosis.

May 25, Mexico severs relations with Cuba. Costa Rica declares war on Germany.

May 27, Germans breach Allied line between Soissons and Rheims.

May 28, Americans capture Cantigny.

June 1, French counter-attack and recover much ground.

June 3, German submarines sink steamship and five schooners off American coast.

June 4, Americans and French hurl Germans back in Chateau-Thierry region.

June 6, Great German drive on Paris stopped by Americans at Chateau-Thierry.

June 11, American Marines capture Belleau Wood.

June 20, Americans arrive in Italy.

July 1, One million American soldiers in France. American troops land in Russia.

July 18, Marshal Foch begins great counter offensive.

July 22, Americans and French capture Chateau-Thierry.

July 28, Sixty-ninth New York Regiment crosses the Ourcq.

August 4, Americans take Fismes.

August 10, Americans in Somme region capture Morlancourt.

August 24, 1,500,000 American soldiers in France.

August 31, American and British recapture Mount Kemmel in Flanders.

September 1, Americans in Belgium take Koormezeele.

September 6, Americans join British in Cambrai-St. Quentin drive.

September 12, American First Army wipes out St. Mihiel salient in twenty-seven hours, taking 15,000 prisoners and reducing the battle line twenty miles.

September 29, Americans rip the Hindenburg line.

September 29, Bulgaria surrenders unconditionally to the Allies.

October 3, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates in favor of Crown Prince Boris. American First Army begins an offensive from the Argonne Forest to the Meuse and advances to the Kriemhilde line.

October 6, Germany, through Prince Max, the Chancellor, asks President Wilson to make peace move on basis of the President's conditions.

October 8, President Wilson asks Prince Max whether he speaks for the former Government or a new one.

October 12, Germany agrees to all of the President's peace terms as announced in January.

October 14, President Wilson replies, denying an armistice as long as Germany persists in illegal practices.

October 15, 2,000,000 American soldiers overseas.

October 19, The President rejects Austria's peace proposal on old terms.

October 21, Germany makes new armistice proposal and denies atrocities.

October 24, President Wilson demands of Germany full surrender.

October 28, Germany replies that it awaited armistice proposals which would lead to a just peace. Austria accepts all the President's terms and asks for a separate peace.

October 30, Turkey unconditionally surrenders to the Allies.

November 1, King Boris of Bulgaria abdicates. Government taken over by the people.

November 3, Austria accepts all terms and unconditionally surrenders.

November 6, Secretary Lansing notifies Germany that Marshal Foch is authorized by the Allied Governments to receive German envoys and state terms of an armistice.

November 7, Americans capture Sedan. False report that peace had been signed leads to wild country-wide celebration.

November 8, German peace envoys enter the French lines and meet Marshal Foch.

November 9—Kaiser Wilhelm II. of Germany abdicates, and his eldest son and heir to the throne renounces all rights thereto.

November 10—Revolution spreads through all Germany. Former Kaiser and Crown Prince flee to Holland.

November 11—State Department at Washington announces, at 2:45 A. M. that the armistice had been signed at midnight. **THE GREAT WORLD WAR ENDED AT 6 A. M. (Washington time).**

WORLD PEACE TREATY SIGNED IN VERSAILLES

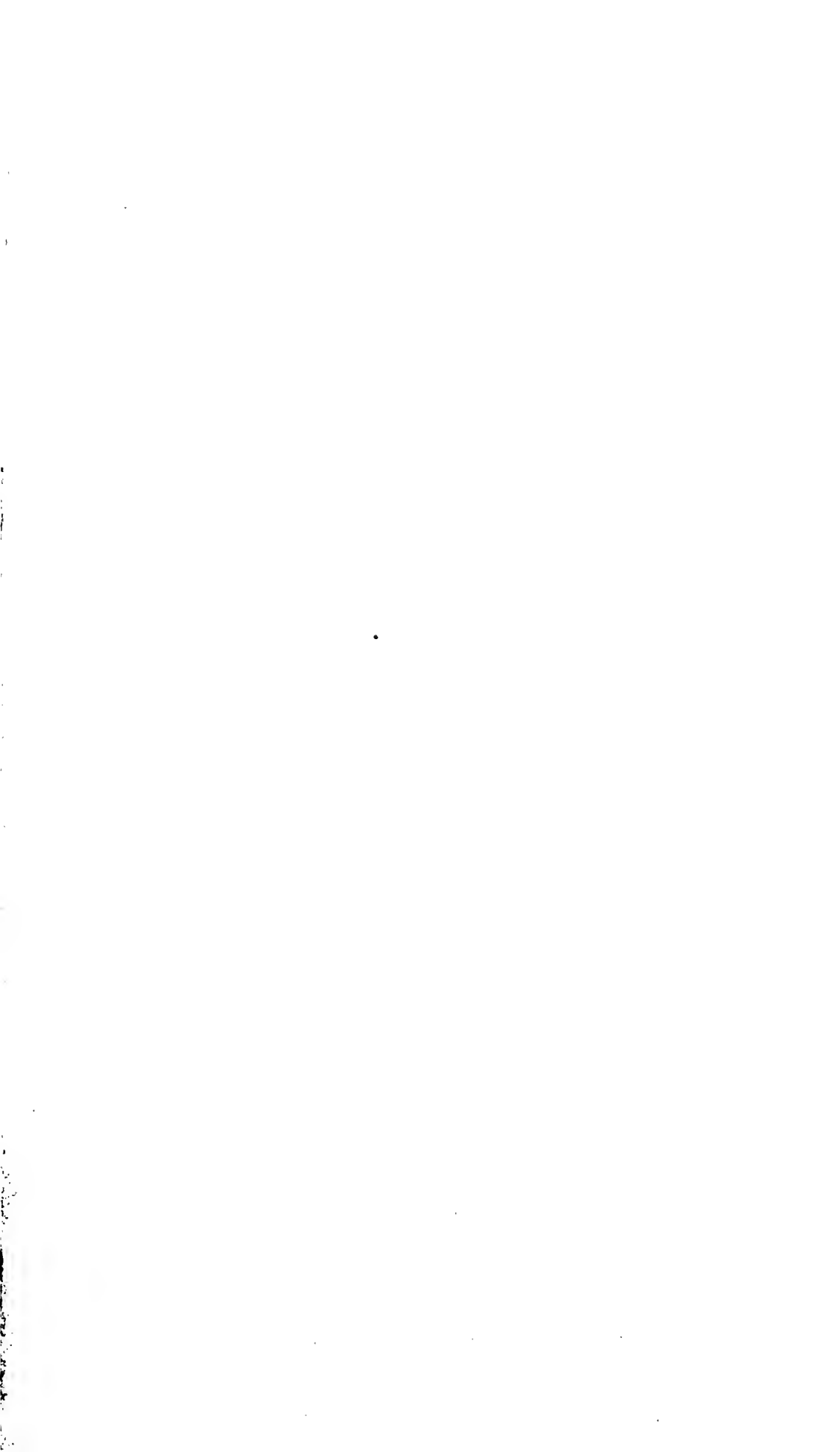
GERMANS FIRST, THEN PRESIDENT WILSON LEADS ASSOCIATED POWERS WITH PEN STROKES FORMALLY ENDING WAR.

Giant Jet of Water From Mammoth Fountains of Historic Chateau at Versailles Signals Vast Concourse That Greatest Conflict Is Over.

VERSAILLES, JUNE 28, 1919.—THE WORLD WAR WAS FORMALLY ENDED TODAY BY THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY.

THE EPOCHAL MEETING IN THE HALL OF MIRRORS BEGAN AT 3:10 P. M., AND THE GERMAN DELEGATES, THE FIRST TO SIGN, AFFIXED THEIR SIGNATURES AT 3:13. THEY WERE FOLLOWED BY THE AMERICAN DELEGATES, HEADED BY PRESIDENT WILSON, AND THEN BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, ITALY AND JAPAN. THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINOR POWERS SIGNED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

CHINA'S DELEGATES DID NOT ATTEND THE SESSION DECLINING TO SIGN THE TREATY BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT PERMITTED TO MAKE RESERVATIONS.



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